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7	EXAMINING THE FAILURES OF THE TRUMP
8	ADMINISTRATION'S INHUMANE FAMILY SEPARATION POLICY
9	THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 2019
10	House of Representatives,
11	Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations,
12	Committee on Energy and Commerce,
13	Washington, D.C.
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17	The subcommittee met, pursuant to call, at 10:33 a.m., in
18	Room 2123 Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Diana DeGette
19	[chairman of the subcommittee] presiding.
20	Members present: Representatives DeGette, Schakowsky,
21	Kennedy, Ruiz, Kuster, Castor, Sarbanes, Tonko, Clarke, Peters,
22	Pallone (ex officio), Guthrie, Burgess, McKinley, Griffith,
23	Brooks, Mullin, Duncan, and Walden (ex officio).

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Also present: Representatives Engel, Cardenas, Veasey, Barragan, and Soto.

Staff present: Mohammed Aslami, Counsel; Kevin Barstow, Chief Oversight Counsel; Jacquelyn Bolen, Professional Staff; Jesseca Boyer, Professional Staff Member; Jeff Carroll, Staff Director; Waverly Gordon, Deputy Chief Counsel; Tiffany Guarascio, Deputy Staff Director; Zach Kahan, Outreach and Member Service Coordinator; Chris Knauer, Oversight Staff Director; Jourdan Lewis, Policy Analyst; Perry Lusk, GAO Detailee; Kevin McAloon, Professional Staff Member; Joe Orlando, Staff Assistant; Kaitlyn Peel, Digital Director; Tim Robinson, Chief Counsel; Andrew Souvall, Director of Communications, Outreach and Member Services; C.J. Young, Press Secretary; Jennifer Barblan, Minority Chief Counsel, O&I; Mike Bloomquist, Minority Staff Director; Adam Buckalew, Minority Director of Coalitions and Deputy Chief Counsel, Health; Jordan Davis, Minority Senior Advisor; Brittany Havens, Minority Professional Staff, O&I; Samuel Kanusher, Minority Intern, O&I; Peter Kielty, Minority General Counsel; Ryan Long, Minority Deputy Staff Director; Brannon Rains, Minority Staff Assistant; Zack Roday, Minority Communications Director, and Peter Spencer, Minority Senior Professional Staff Member, Environment and Climate Change.

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Ms. DeGette. [presiding] The committee will come to order.

Good morning. This is the first hearing of the Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee of Energy and Commerce for the 116th Congress.

I want to start out by thanking all of the new members of the Oversight Subcommittee, which has a grand tradition in this Congress. I also want to thank our brand-new ranking member, Congressman Guthrie, for joining us today. This committee has a long history of bipartisan work on many, many issues affecting this country. I know we are going to work together to do true bipartisan oversight. I look forward to working with everyone on this subcommittee on bipartisan investigations and finding solutions to ultimately improve our government.

Mr. Guthrie, I would like to yield to you for a minute, if you would like to make any brief remarks.

Mr. Guthrie. Thank you very much for being here.

And I want to congratulate you on your being the Chair and using the gavel. You have got a good start to it. So, it is good to have you here.

I wasn't on this subcommittee before, but my understanding is it has always tried to work, where they can, on a bipartisanship basis. And you are one of my good friends here in Congress.

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And so, I look forward to the opportunity to work with you -- Ms. DeGette. Thank you.

Mr. Guthrie. -- and work together with the committee.

Ms. DeGette. Thanks, Mr. Guthrie.

Today the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations is holding a hearing entitled, ``Examining the Failures of the Trump Administration's Inhumane Family Separation Policy". The purpose of today's hearing is to examine the Department of Health and Human Services response to the administration's zero tolerance policy, efforts to reunify children separated from parents, as well as the health and well-being of those children.

The Chair now recognizes herself for the purposes of an opening statement.

Today we take a look at the Trump administration's ill-conceived and, frankly, shameful family separation policy that led to thousands of children being separated from their parents at the border. It has been now nearly a year since this cruel policy was put in place, and we still have many unanswered questions. To be clear, what happened to these children should never happen in this country.

On behalf of the American people, we are here today to understand exactly what happened, why it happened, and what needs to be done to make sure that it never happens again. We also

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want to know the extent of the harm that these separations may have caused these children and families.

When we talk about family separations, it is important to keep in mind that these are real kids. These are real families who were forcibly torn apart and they were kept apart by our government. Because of a policy put in place by this administration, unnecessary long-term harm may have been inflicted on thousands of children.

We know from decades of research that childhood trauma such as family separations can have serious and longstanding consequences for children. This research demonstrates that the toxic stress that comes from separating a child from their parents can cause irreversible harm to children. It can literally disrupt their brains and other biological systems. We also know that separating kids from their parents can cause a host of other long-term mental and physical health problems.

As noted by the American Psychological Association, quote, `These problems can include severe psychological distress, including PTSD, sleep disturbances, withdrawal, substance use, aggressive behavior, and decline in educational achievement. The longer the parent and child are separated, the more severe some of these symptoms may become."

Like many Members of Congress, I visited some of the

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facilities where these separated children were being housed. It was heartbreaking. I will never forget what I saw that day. I will never forget the looks in the mothers' eyes when they told me that they had no idea where their children were. I will never forget the children who had no idea where their mom or dad were. All I could think of when I was standing there was, as a nation, we are so much better than that. And that is why we are here today.

Part of the failure of this administration's tragic separation policy was not only its cruelty, but its incompetent implementation. For example, despite the fact that the Office of Refugee Resettlement, known as ORR, would be responsible for caring for a huge influx of separated children, the Government Accountability Office found that key officials within the agency were apparently given no advance knowledge of the now infamous April 2018 zero tolerance memo, which led to thousands of separations; and therefore, they didn't plan for the sudden influx that was about to come. As a result, ORR, tasked with a challenging mission, suddenly found itself inundated with thousands of forcibly separated children with no place to accommodate them at all.

By the summer of 2018, things got even worse. After a federal judge ordered that thousands of children be unified with

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their parents, the Department of Health and Human Services was forced to pull together over 100 staff to manually pour through the thousands of case files and endless databases to try to identify which children and parents had been separated. It is as of nobody ever discussed how reunifications would happen before this plan was launched, and it probably didn't happen.

In addition to this emergency HHS team, the administration also sought the help of NGOs, like the ACLU and KIND, to locate families that had been separated, including parents that had already been deported without their children.

Then, the HHS Office of Inspector General released a new report last month that found that thousands more children may have been separated from their parents than previously reported in an influx that began in early 2017, before the administration's zero tolerance policy was announced.

Now, while I understand this family separation policy didn't originate at HHS, that doesn't relieve the Department from having to answer some key questions. For example, we need to know what role HHS leaders played in formulating this policy, whether they made any effort to stop it, and whether they raised any concerns about the harm it would do to the children who were separated. There is no evidence that HHS leaders ever tried to stop this abhorrent policy.

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As the agency dedicated to health and welfare of children, we need to know why. One could argue that it was HHS's duty to stop this harmful policy. And some wonder how much longer this would have gone on if it weren't for the action of many NGOs that became active on this matter, including some who will testify today. We want to know exactly how many kids this administration has separated from their families, and we need to know what is being done to reunify each and every one of these families.

Commander White, I want to say to you, I have got enormous respect for the mission of ORR and for you. I think the facilities around the country are dedicated to serving vulnerable children, and they are trying to provide high-quality care. I know our ORR has a difficult mission, and the many charitable organizations that work with ORR to take care of unaccompanied children do important work.

But you are going to hear some harsh comments today. And I am sorry that Secretary Azar is passing the buck to you, when we asked him to be right here in your seat today. The bottom line is the administration's policy of separating children from their parents at the border, and the chaos it unleashed, has left scars that will never heal. We need to know how this policy was created, and we need to know what you plan to do about it.

We are a nation of immigrants. We are a nation that offers

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care to the needy, and we are a nation of compassionate people. We are not a nation that rips families apart, and we need to stop this for once and for all and get these kids back with their parents.

At this time, the Chair will recognize the ranking member of the subcommittee, Mr. Guthrie, for purposes of an opening statement.

Mr. Guthrie. Thank you, Chair DeGette, for holding this hearing. And again, congratulations on being Chair of Oversight and Investigations. As you know, this committee has a history of working together on important investigations, and often on a bipartisan basis. I am sure we will find areas we can do that as we move forward.

But, as we begin the hearing on family separation policy at the border, I want to be clear. I support strong enforcement of our nation's borders, but I do not support separating children from their parents. Between the violence they face in their home country and on their harrowing journeys to the U.S., these children face severely traumatic experiences even before arriving here. And under no circumstances should we add to that trauma by separating them from their parents.

This committee's oversight over the care and treatment of unaccompanied alien children by the Department of Health and Human

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Services, as well as the sponsorship process for unaccompanied children, extends back to 2014 with the first major influx of children and family units coming across our southern border.

This overwhelmed the previous administration and resulted in children being placed with traffickers within the United States. Because of the work done by this committee and others, reforms were made to the Office of Refugee Resettlement program, including improving the medical care available to children while in HHS care and custody.

In June, following reports that the administration had adopted a zero tolerance policy for immigrants entering the U.S. and was separating children from their parents, all of the Republican members of this committee sent a letter to HHS expressing our belief that children should not be arbitrarily separated from their parents, and that all children in HHS care should be properly cared for.

We agree with the majority that there are questions for the administration regarding the creation and implementation of zero tolerance policy. But I would point out that the Justice and Homeland Security Departments are best positioned to speak directly to the policy itself.

As noted by the extensive oversight this committee has conducted over five years, we deeply care about the health and

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well-being of these children. And that is why we invited HHS to be here today to testify on the first panel regarding the agency's role in caring for affected children.

Commander Jonathan White is a career civil servant and has long experience working with unaccompanied children in the Office of Refugee Resettlement. After the announcement of the zero tolerance policy, and subsequent ruling from a federal district court judge ordering the reunification of children separated from their parents, HHS officials, including Commander White, worked tirelessly to reunify the children that were separated from their parents, all while they continued to care for and work on placement of thousands of traditional unaccompanied children through the standard sponsor process.

While we have important questions for HHS with respect to the challenges and ramifications of a policy that was created by the Department of Justice and implemented by the Department of Homeland Security, I want to underscore that HHS did not separate a single child. Their sole role and responsibility was to care for the children while they were in their custody and work to reunify children with the parents from whom they were separated. If that was not possible due to a risk of the child's safety or the wishes of the parent for their child to remain in the United States, HHS worked to place the child with the most

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appropriate sponsor.

Without the other departments here, we simply cannot have a full conversation about the creation of, planning for, and implementation of the zero tolerance initiative with the witnesses before us today.

We also invited Bethany Christian Services to testify on the second panel. Bethany is a subgrantee that provides direct care for unaccompanied children in HHS custody. They also care for 108 children who were separated as a result of the zero tolerance policy. Because of their role in caring for unaccompanied children, Bethany has practical insight into the care for both traditional unaccompanied children and those who were separated, and can speak to the trauma these children have endured in home country, on their journey to the U.S., as well as the effects of zero tolerance policy.

I thank our witnesses for being here today and being part of this important discussion.

And I yield to the Chair.

Ms. DeGette. The gentleman yields back. The Chair will now recognize the chairman of the full committee, Mr. Pallone, for 5 minutes for purposes of an opening statement.

The Chairman. Thank you. Thank you, Madam Chair, and thank you for being our Chair because I know about how effective you

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have been as the ranking member and will be even more effective in this position.

The committee today is finally holding the Trump administration accountable for one of its worse failures. Yesterday marked 10 months since the Trump administration's cruel family separation policy was put into action. We all heard the horror stories of how children were ripped away from their parents and have seen the unforgettable images of crying children standing alone and mothers unable to be with their children. These images and stories were devastating.

And 10 months later, we still do not know fully how this all happened. We do not have a full understanding of how this policy was created within the administration, who provided input and what kind of planning took place. Most importantly, it will take years for us to know what long-term consequences these actions will have on the thousands of children and families affected by this policy. These children and families are the ones we should keep in mind today because most of us cannot imagine what they have gone through.

Now the failures of the Trump administration's family separation policy were twofold. First, the policy itself was a failure because it was inhumane on a fundamental level. As we will hear from the child welfare experts on the second panel,

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family separations can never be done humanely. There are decades of research demonstrating that parental protection is critical for child development and that forced separations have debilitating effects and long-term consequences. This includes post-traumatic stress, depression, aggression, and long-term psychological and mental health problems. And these problems particularly affect young children.

Now, to be clear, it appears the Trump administration policy was created by the Departments of Justice and Homeland Security.

However, we still don't know what role, if any, HHS leaders played in its creation. Since HHS is tasked with caring for these children and ensuring their health and welfare, were HHS's leaders consulted when this policy was being considered? We need to know the answer to that question.

The second failure of the policy was its execution. Even after the Trump administration decided to intentionally and forcibly separate children from their families, it was implemented with incompetence and confusion. The independent watchdogs on our first panel will testify about how the administration did not plan for this policy, and, frankly, it showed. GAO found that the agency had no procedures for reunifying families and had to make processes up on the spot, often with chaotic results. In some cases, the ORR shelter caring

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for the children only learned a child had been separated when the child told them.

Now I am speaking from somewhat personal experience in all this because, on Father's Day, many of us, myself and some of the New York delegation, went to the Elizabeth Detention Center, which was a detention center near my district in New Jersey that was for fathers. It was only for men. But we met with four fathers on that day. It took us two or three hours to get in because they didn't want to let us in. It was one of those contracted, private facilities.

And when we finally met with them, no one knew where the kids were, right? In other words, I talked to the guards. I talked to the people in charge of the facility. The fathers had no communications with their kids. They didn't know where the kids were. They had no processes, and the people in charge admitted there was no procedure for them to communicate with their kids or tell them where their kids were. And they were all separated in the middle of the night by surprise. They didn't even know that it was going to happen.

But the worse thing of all -- and I don't know if we are going to get into this today -- was that the fathers in many cases were being accused of being abusive. And I felt that the people in charge were convinced that, just because they had brought their

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daughters or their sons -- most of the cases, it was daughters -- over the border meant that they were somehow bad people that were trafficking or they were abusing their kids, just because they had brought them over the border.

And so, that is one of my concerns today. I don't know if it is going to be answered here today, but we need to get to the bottom of it. Does this family separation policy continue because, when someone comes over the border -- I will use a father with his daughter, but we can use others -- that it is just automatically assumed that somehow they are bad and they should be separated? Because separation, you think that somehow the parent is not doing a good job. That just can't be done willy-nilly as if it is okay because they are a bad person because they brought their kid in, because then you have all these negative consequences from the separation that inured just because someone has made that decision. And so, I am very concerned about what is happening now, not just what happened in these particular cases at the time of the zero tolerance policy.

Now, finally, Madam Chair, I have to note that the HHS witness today is not the person we asked to be here. I respect Commander White and the work he has done in response to this crisis. And our aim here today is not to tarnish ORR or the career staff who dedicated themselves to their mission of serving children. But

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I personally invited Secretary Azar to be here today because this committee has questions that only he can answer. And I am disappointed he declined our request to testify. However, I can announce that Secretary Azar has committed to coming before this committee in the coming weeks on the President's budget, and this will provide us an opportunity to ask questions about the role he played in the creation and implementation of the family separation policy.

Thank you, Madam Chair.

Ms. DeGette. The Chair will now recognize the ranking member of the full committee, Mr. Walden, for 5 minutes for the purposes of an opening statement.

Mr. Walden. Thank you, Madam Chair, and congratulations on becoming Chair of this very important subcommittee. I enjoyed working with you over the years on this subcommittee when we were both involved in it directly, and I know you will do a great job. I am glad you are doing this hearing.

Since 2014, the committee has conducted rigorous oversight of issues related to unaccompanied alien children and the system put in place to care for these children by the Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Refugee Resettlement. In 2014, it was the first major influx of unaccompanied alien children and family units crossing into the United States. As a result

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391	of this committee's oversight then, improvements were made to
392	the UAC program, but questions remain and we have more work to
393	do.
394	The immigration issue is complex and one that Congress and
395	the country have been grappling with for decades. While I support
396	strong enforcement of our nation's borders, I want to make
397	something very clear. I support keeping families together.
398	Last summer, I voted to ban family separation, and I strongly
399	believe that children should not be separated from their parents,
100	period.
101	That is why I and every Republican on this committee sent
102	a letter to HHS last June expressing our belief that children
103	should not be separated from their parents. In addition, our
104	letter sought information from HHS to ensure that children who
105	are in ORR's custody, whether they cross the border as
106	unaccompanied alien children or because they cross the border
107	with a family member and were subsequently separated, are properly
108	cared for while they are in ORR's care.
109	So, I would like to ask the Chair for unanimous consent that
110	the June letter be entered into the hearing record.
111	Ms. DeGette. Without objection.
112	[The information follows:]

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Mr. Walden. It is also why I led a bipartisan delegation of this committee down to McAllen, Texas in July to visit and tour part of the Southwest border, a port of entry, a central processing facility operated by the U.S. Customs and Border Protection, a U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement detention facility, and an ORR shelter. It is also why committee staff has since visited an additional five Office of Refugee Resettlement facilities, including the temporary influx ORR shelter in Tornillo, Texas, that has since closed.

I would also like to ask unanimous consent, Madam Chair, that a memo drafted by the Republican staff about the facilities our bipartisan delegation visited last July be entered into the record.

Ms. DeGette. Without objection.

[The information follows:]

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Mr. Walden. While the committee has conducted oversight over the UAC program and/or our facilities over the past five years, it is critical to today's hearing to acknowledge that the Office of Refugee Resettlement and the role that it plays in caring for UACs is a vital, but small part of our overall immigration process. ORR's and HHS's responsibility is to care for the children that have been transferred to their custody from the U.S. Department of Homeland Security, and then, work to reunify or vet and place children with a safe and appropriate sponsor.

For the children who are separated from their parents, those separations happen because of immigration enforcement decisions made by the Department of Justice and carried out by the Department of Homeland Security. The majority's stated objective is to assess HHS's preparation and response to the zero tolerance policy and its efforts to reunify children with their families. Given HHS's role in caring for and reunifying the children that were separated, as well as their role in caring for traditional unaccompanied alien children, we felt it was important to invite them to testify as one of our minority witnesses for the first panel.

Commander, we are glad you are here.

We greatly appreciate all of the witnesses and the work that you all are doing. We appreciate you appearing before us today.

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With that said, in order to adequately examine the zero tolerance policy that led to family separations, it is critical that the Department of Justice and the Department of Homeland Security also be part of this conversation.

With that, I would yield to the gentleman from Texas, Dr. Burgess, the remaining.

Mr. Burgess. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

And I think it is important for contextual purposes for us to at least acknowledge that the United States accepts over 1.1 million people per year into the country on a legal basis, has done so for as long as I have been in Congress, which is over 15 years, and that number has actually increased in the first two years of the Trump administration. This makes the United States the most welcoming country to immigrants of all the countries in the world.

In 2012, President Obama announced the deferred action for childhood arrivals. Shortly after that, the word on the street in Central American countries was that, if you can get to the border and arrive across the border, you can get a slip of paper called a ``permiso" and you will be allowed to stay; and ultimately, the President will give you amnesty. And that brought the onslaught in 2013-2014. I first became aware of this problem in 2014. I didn't even know the Office of Refugee

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Settlement existed before 2014, but I have made multiple trips
down there.
And let me just say, this subcommittee has a history of
oversight that has benefitted the people who are in the custody
of ORR. No doctor was on the staff before this subcommittee
this subcommittee had a briefing from the Department. This
committee is responsible for the mental health checks that
children get in these facilities, and this committee is
responsible for the fact that children are given an opportunity
for followup after they leave the facility and are placed with
a family.
I was horrified when I went down there that the children
were just sent off to wherever, whoever identified themselves
as a family mambay. To a different beauty in a different

I was horrified when I went down there that the children were just sent off to wherever, whoever identified themselves as a family member. In a different hearing, in a different committee, we learned that children are sometimes trafficked by family members.

So, this subcommittee has a significant history of improving things for the children who are placed under the custody of ORR.

Commander White, thank you for being here today.

I yield back.

Ms. DeGette. The gentleman yields back.

I ask unanimous consent that members' written opening statements be made part of the record. Without objection, they

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will be entered into the record.

I ask unanimous consent that Energy and Commerce members not on the Subcommittee on Oversight and Investigations, of which we have many joining us today -- and I welcome you -- be permitted to participate in today's hearing. Without objection, so ordered.

I now would like to introduce panel 1 of our witnesses for today's hearing. Ms. Kathryn Larin, who is the Director of Education, Workforce, and Income Security for the General Accounting Office; Ms. Rebecca Gambler, Director of Homeland Security and Justice, Government Accountability Office; Ms. Ann Maxwell, Assistant Inspector General for Evaluation and Inspections, Office of Inspector General, Department of Health and Human Services, and Commander Jonathan White, United States Public Health Service Commissioned Corps, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

Thanks to all of you for appearing before this subcommittee today.

Now I am sure you are aware the committee is holding an investigative hearing, and when doing so, has the practice of taking testimony under oath. Does anyone have any objections to testifying under oath?

Let the record reflect the witnesses have responded no.

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	The Chair then advises you that, under the rules of the House
and t	the rules of the committee, you are entitled to be accompanied
by c	ounsel. Do you desire to be accompanied by counsel during
your	testimony today?
	Let the record reflect the witnesses have responded no.
	If you would, please rise and raise your right hand, so that
you	may be sworn in.
	[Witnesses sworn.]
	You may be seated.
	Let the record reflect that the witnesses have now responded
affi	rmatively, and you are now under oath and subject to the
pena	lties
	Mr. Duncan. Madam Chairman?
	Ms. DeGette set forth in Title 18, Section 1001, of
the	United States.
	For what purpose does the gentleman from South Carolina seek
reco	gnition?
	Mr. Duncan. I believe the oath was incorrect and
inco	mplete.
	Ms. DeGette. This is the oath we use and that is the oath
we a	re going to use today.

questions, and I will recognize myself for 5 minutes. Let me

It is now time for members to have the opportunity to ask

website as soon as it is available.
just start. I have very limited time. So, I would appreciate
a yes-or-no answer to any of the questions.
Ms. Maxwell, let me start with you. OIG recently concluded
that thousands of additional oh, opening statements from the
witnesses. Sorry, this is my first time. So, everybody has to
bear with me.

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Ms. Larin, let's have a 5-minute opening statement from you.

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STATEMENT OF KATHRYN LARIN, DIRECTOR, EDUCATION, WORKFORCE, AND INCOME SECURITY, GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE; REBECCA GAMBLER, DIRECTOR, HOMELAND SECURITY AND JUSTICE, GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTABILITY OFFICE; ANN MAXWELL, ASSISTANT INSPECTOR GENERAL FOR EVALUATION AND INSPECTIONS, OFFICE OF INSPECTOR GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND JONATHAN WHITE, UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE COMMISSIONED CORPS, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

STATEMENT OF KATHRYN LARIN

Ms. Larin. Chair DeGette, Ranking Member Guthrie, and members of the subcommittee, Ms. Gambler and I appreciate the opportunity to be here today to discuss efforts of the Departments of Health and Human Services and Homeland Security to plan for and respond to family separations that occurred during the spring of 2018 at the Southwest border.

According to officials, the increased separations resulted from a memo issued by the Attorney General on April 6, 2018 regarding criminal prosecutions of immigration-related offenses, known as zero tolerance. On June 26th, a federal judge ordered the government to reunify certain separated families.

Today, my testimony will cover three key issues. First,

I will discuss planning efforts by HHS and DHS related to the

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April 2018 memo. According to HHS and DHS officials we interviewed, the Departments did not plan for family separations or for an increase in the number of children transferred to HHS because they were not aware of the memo until its public release. However, HHS officials also told us that in the year prior to the April 2018 memo they saw a tenfold increase in the number of children known to have been separated from their parents.

Two things likely contributed to the increase. A memo issued by the Attorney General in April 2017 prioritized enforcement of certain immigration-related offenses, and an initiative in the El Paso Border Patrol sector increased criminal prosecution of such offenses, including those parents who arrived with minor children.

In November 2017, HHS officials told us they asked DHS officials about the increase in child separations and was told there was no official policy of separating families. When separations continued, HHS's Office of Refugee Resettlement considered planning for continued increases in separated children, but were advised by HHS leadership not to engage in such planning, given that DHS did not have a policy of separating families.

Second, I will discuss systems for indicating children were separated from parents. At the time of the Attorney General's

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April 2018 memo, there was no single database with reliable information on family separations. Data systems maintained by Customs and Border Protection and by the Office of Refugee Resettlement did not include a designated field to indicate a child had been separated from a parent. Both HHS and DHS updated their data systems by the summer of 2018, but, at least initially, there were indications that data was not consistently being shared between the agencies.

It's too soon to know whether these data system changes, when fully implemented, will consistently indicate when children have been separated or will help with reunifications. Further, these changes do not address broader coordination issues that we identified in our prior work. We recommended that the agencies improve the process for referring and transferring custody of children from DHS to HHS. That recommendation has not yet been fully addressed.

Third, I will briefly summarize federal actions to reunify families in response to the June court order. First, to create a list of children covered by the court reunification order, HHS and DHS officials told us that they deployed an interagency task team to identify and locate children and parents. HHS manually reviewed about 12,000 electronic case files of children in its care.

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Once HHS had identified eligible children, the process of reunifying them with parents evolved over time, based on multiple court hearings and orders, which presented challenges for HHS staff who were facilitating reunifications. For example, HHS started by using DNA testing to determine parentage for young children. But, on July 10th, the court approved the use of DNA testing only when necessary to verify a legitimate concern about parentage or to meet a reunification deadline. Similarly, the process for determining whether the parent is fit or presents a danger also evolved over time, based on court orders. Finally, procedures for physical reunification varied, depending on whether parents were in the custody of ICE or had been released.

This concludes my statement. I'm happy to answer any questions you might have.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Larin follows:]

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540	Ms. DeGette. Thank you, Ms. Larin.
541	Ms. Gambler, I understand you are here to support Ms. Larin's
542	testimony and you won't have an opening statement.
543	Ms. Gambler. Ms. Maxwell, you are recognized for 5 minutes.

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STATEMENT OF ANN MAXWELL

Ms. Maxwell. Good morning, Chair DeGette, Ranking Member Guthrie, and other distinguished members of the subcommittee.

Thank you for inviting me to discuss OIG's review of the number of children impacted by family separations. Our review provides three key insights about what is known and not known about children who are separated from their parents by immigration agents and referred to the Department of Health and Human Services for care. Generally speaking, HHS provides these children with temporary shelter and care before releasing them to sponsors in the U.S. to await their immigration hearings.

Our first insight is that more children over a longer period of time were separated than is commonly understood. The public discussion regarding the number of separated children has largely been tightly focused around the Ms. L. v. ICE class action lawsuit that requires the government to reunify certain separated children. Specifically, the case covers children separated from their parents that were still in HHS care on the date of the court order, June 26, 2018. The required reporting on these children is a matter of public record and, as such, the 2,737 children covered by the case became the de facto count of separated children.

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But, if you widen that focus for a more comprehensive view, as we did in this study, you see these children only represent a subset. Exactly how many more children were separated is unknown. This is because there is no integrated data system that reliably tracks children who are separated by the Department of Homeland Security and, then, referred to HHS for care.

Now, based on informal records, HHS officials estimated it potentially received and released thousands of separated children prior to the June 2019 court order. These separated children were part of a significant increase in the number of separated children that started approximately a year or so before the court order. Prior to this increase, HHS staff reported that receiving separated children was quite rare and the increase strained its ability to place these often very young children in shelters equipped to address their needs.

The second point is that the government struggled to identify which children in its care were covered by the court order. To respond to the court's reunification order, the government, led by HHS, had to first engage in an extensive, labor-intensive effort to identify children who had been separated from their parents. This included analyzing more than 60 datasets and manually reviewing 12,000 case files. And even with these extensive efforts, HHS later identified additional separated

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children that were covered by the court's reunification order.

This, again, speaks to the challenges of accounting for separated children in the absence of reliable data about their circumstances. In this case, it also impacted timely reunification.

The third important item to note is that HHS continues to receive separated children. At this point, separation should only be occurring where there are concerns for a child's safety, as has historically been done. However, DHS immigration agents provided HHS with limited information about the reasons for these separations. For example, the most common reason DHS reported these more recent separations is a parent's criminal history. But HHS didn't receive specifics about the criminal history, and these specifics are important because, from a child welfare perspective, not all criminal history rises to a level that would imperil a child's safety or preclude release back to their parents.

In conclusion, limited information about separations means we cannot account for the full impact of family separations on children. Further, the limited data about recent separations impedes HHS's ability to put children's needs at the center of its decisionmaking.

In response to these challenges, HHS has taken several steps

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713	to improve its monitoring of separated children. However, it's
714	not yet clear whether these changes will be sufficient, as
715	monitoring systems are only as good as the information put into
716	them. As such, we encourage HHS and DHS to look for opportunities
717	to improve communication and data sharing in the interest of
718	better serving separated children.
719	Thank you for the opportunity to present this information.
720	I'm happy to address any questions that you have.
721	[The prepared statement of Ms. Maxwell follows:]
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723	****** INSERT 4 *******

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Ms. DeGette. Thank you very much, Ms. Maxwell.

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And now, Commander White, for 5 minutes.

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STATEMENT OF JONATHAN WHITE

Mr. White. Good morning. Chair DeGette, Ranking Member Guthrie, honored members of the subcommittee, it's my honor to appear on behalf of the Department of Health and Human Services.

My name is Jonathan White. I'm a career officer in the United States Public Health Service Commissioned Corps. I'm a clinical social worker and an emergency manager. And I've served in HHS under three administrations. I'm presently assigned to the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Preparedness and Response, and I previously served as the Deputy Director of ORR for the unaccompanied alien children program.

And in my testimony today, I do want to discuss aspects of the ORR program's policies and the administration that I have been involved in since February of 2016. In my time at HHS, I have had the privilege of helping to oversee and support the grantees that provide the actual care for children as well as the process of placing children with sponsors. And more recently, I served as the federal health coordinating official, that is, as the HHS operational lead, for the interagency mission to reunify children who were in ORR care as of June 26th, 2018, who were separated from their parents at the border by the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

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I am proud of the work of our team on the reunification mission, and I'm also proud of the care that's provided every day in the UAC program to children. And I will say, these are some of the most vulnerable children in our hemisphere.

ORR is responsible for the care and temporary custody of UAC who are referred to ORR by other federal agencies. ORR does not apprehend migrants at the border, and we do not enforce immigration laws. Those functions are performed by DHS and the U.S. Department of Justice.

The Homeland Security Act of 2002 and the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorization Act of 2008 govern the ORR program as amended, so do certain provisions of the Flores Settlement Agreement. As defined by the Homeland Security Act, if a child under the age of 18 with no lawful immigration status is apprehended by another federal agency, and there's no parent or legal guardian available in the U.S. to provide care and custody of the child, he or she is considered a UAC and is transferred to ORR for care and custody.

And in our shelters, we provide housing, nutrition, routine medical care, mental health services, educational services, and recreational activity. These shelters provide an environment that is very much on par with facilities in the child welfare system that houses U.S. citizen children. The facilities are

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operated by nonprofit grantees and are licensed to provide care to children by the state licensing authorities of the state where they're housed.

The exception is ORR's temporary hard-sided influx care facility in Homestead, Florida, which is not required to obtain state licensure because it's located on federally-owned property. However, the children who reside at that location generally receive the same level of care and services as UAC at a state-licensed facility.

The UAC bed program capacity has expanded and contracted over the years, driven by fluctuations in the number of children referred and the average time children remain in ORR care. To respond to these fluctuations, we developed processes for bringing both permanent and temporary UAC housing capacity online. In fiscal year 2018, 49,100 children were referred to ORR by DHS. In fiscal year '19, through December, we received approximately 13,948 referrals.

The President issued Executive Order 13841 on the 20th of June, 2018, and the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of California, in Ms. L. v. ICE, issued its preliminary injunction and class certification orders on June 26, 2018. On June 22nd, the Secretary of HHS directed ASPR to help ORR comply with the President's Executive Order. And to execute that direction from

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the Secretary, we formed an incident management team, which at its largest included more than 60 staff working at headquarters and more 250 field response assets from ACF, from ASPR, the U.S. Public Health Service Commissioned Corps, and contractors.

Shortly after the Ms. L court issued its orders, the Secretary directed HHS, and our IMT in particular, to take all reasonable actions to comply. We faced a formidable challenge at the start of this mission. On the one hand, ORR knew the identity and location of every one of the more than 11,800 children in our care on that date. We could access individualized biographical and clinical information regarding any one of those children at anytime. But we did not always know which of them were separated.

We received information from DHS regarding any separation of an individual child through the ORR portal on an ad hoc basis for use in ordinary program operations. We had never before conducted a forensic data analysis to satisfy the new requirements set forth in the court order. So, we worked closely with DHS to try to identify all the parents of children in ORR care who potentially met the court's criteria for class membership. This required us to analyze more than 60 sets of aggregated data from CBP and ICE, as well as the individualized case management records for children on the portal. And collectively, hundreds of HHS

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personnel reviewed the case management records for every child in care as of June 26.

We also required every one of the more of 110 residential shelter programs to provide a certified list to us, under penalty of perjury, of the children in that program's care that they had identified as separated, as potentially separated. And that's what led us to come up with our additional list of 2,654 children in ORR care who were potentially separated from a parent at the border by DHS.

Going forward, ORR continued to amass new information about the children in ORR care through the case management process.

And the new information that ORR amassed between July and December 2018 led us to conclude that 79 of the possible children of potential class members were not, in fact, separated at the border by DHS, and that led us to conclude that a total of 162 other children were.

It's important to understand that we always knew the location and the status of every child in our care. We did lose any children at all. But we did have to recategorize some who were potentially separated. We also had to effect the reunifications of children.

Working with the close partnership with colleagues in ICE, DOJ, and the Department of State, we first worked to reunify

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children with parents in ICE custody, and this was an unprecedented effort, requiring a novel process which we had to develop and which the Ms. L court approved.

Under the compressed schedule required by court order of 15 days for children under the age of 5 and 30 days for children between the ages of 5 and 17, we reunified 1,441 children with parents in ICE custody, all of the children of eligible and available Ms. L class members in ICE custody in that timeframe.

Absent red flags --

Ms. DeGette. Commander, if you can sum up?

Mr. White. Yes, ma'am.

Ms. DeGette. If you can sum up?

Mr. White. We were tasked with the reunification of all of the children of parents in the Ms. L class where it was safe to do so. And as of this date, there are, of the 2,816 children that we were able to identify as separated that were in our care on the 26th of June, only six -- only six -- remain who might potentially still be reunified. None of those are operationally reunifiable today. They will need either a change in the parent's status or change in the direction from the parent out of the country through the ACLU to effect their reunification. The other children are all either reunified, appropriately discharged, or are in care but won't be reunified.

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864	I'm glad to answer further questions about that. Thank you,
865	Ma'am.
866	[The prepared statement of Mr. White follows:]
867	****** INSERT 5 ******

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868 Ms. DeGette. Thank you very much, Commander. 869 It now is time for members to ask questions, and I will 870 recognize myself for 5 minutes. 871 Ms. Maxwell, OIG recently concluded that thousands of 872 additional children, aside from the ones the commander has just 873 identified, may have been separated from their parents or 874 guardians beginning in 2017. Is that correct? 875 Ms. Maxwell. That's correct. 876 Ms. DeGette. And, Ms. Larin, months before the Attorney 877 General's April 2018 zero tolerance policy memo was issued, ORR 878 officials saw a tenfold increase in the number of children who 879 were separated from their parents. Is that correct? 880 Ms. Larin. That's correct. 881 Now, Ms. Larin, ORR officials told you that, Ms. DeGette. 882 a few months prior to the April 2018 zero tolerance memo, they 883 considered planning for continued increases in separated 884 children, but HHS leaders advised them not to engage in that 885 planning. Is that correct? 886 Ms. Larin. That's what we were told. 887 Ms. DeGette. Now also, as part of your audit, did you 888 interview the Secretary of HHS to determine whether he had advance

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We did not interview the Secretary.

notice of the AG's April 2018 memo before it was issued?

Ms. Larin.

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891 Ms. DeGette. You did not interview the Secretary? 892 And, Ms. Maxwell, do you know whether the Secretary was 893 consulted about family separations before the release of the April 894 zero tolerance memo? 895 Ms. Maxwell. Our work looking into the challenges the 896 Department faced in reunifying the children is ongoing, as are 897 interviews with senior HHS officials. 898 So, have you interviewed Secretary Azar about Ms. DeGette. 899 this? 900 Ms. Maxwell. We have not. 901 Now, Commander White, do you know whether the Ms. DeGette. 902 Secretary was consulted about family separations before the 903 release of the April memo? Yes or no? 904 Mr. White. I do not know, ma'am. 905 Ms. DeGette. Okay. Now, Commander, I think that you agree 906 that family separations inflicted lasting trauma on thousands 907 of children and families, and it also created widespread chaos within HHS as it attempted to reunify the children. 908 909 whether the Secretary or any senior officials at HHS attempted 910 to reach out to DOJ or DHS prior to the release of the zero 911 tolerance memo to explain how this policy would impact children 912 and strain ORR's ability to take care of them? 913 Yes, I do agree that separation --Mr. White.

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Ms.	DeGette.	No, do	you	yes,	do you	know	whether	they

Ms. DeGette. No, do you -- yes, do you know whether they reached out to senior officials or the Secretary reached out to these other agencies before the order was issued?

Mr. White. I do not know. It's my understanding that the Secretary was not aware of the memo prior to its release.

Ms. DeGette. Okay.

Mr. White. But I never briefed the Secretary on this issue until we were assigned to the reunification mission.

Ms. DeGette. Okay. Now HHS's stated mission is to enhance and protect the health and well-being of the people in this country. Under the law, the administration has to consider the best interest of the child when it makes these decisions. Do you believe that the administration's decision to enact a zero tolerance policy, which resulted in the forcibly separation of thousands of kids from their parents, was in the best interest of the children?

Mr. White. I do not believe that separation of children from their parents is in the best interest of the child, but I did not participate in the discussions regarding the policy.

Ms. DeGette. Thank you. Thank you.

Now we still don't know what role Secretary Azar played in the creation of this policy, but you personally say you did not consult with him? Is that correct?

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Mr. White. I had never met Secretary Azar until the day that I was assigned to --

Ms. DeGette. Do you know if anybody else consulted with him? Do you know that?

Mr. White. I am not aware of any communication to Secretary Azar about separation prior to the announcement by the Attorney General.

Ms. DeGette. Okay, but do you know that for a fact? Yes or no?

Mr. White. I am not aware of any communications with the Secretary about this.

Ms. DeGette. Now you've heard both the Office of Inspector General and the GAO testify that there was an uptick in the number of children being removed and put into the custody of ORR even before the April memo. And it could be up to thousands of children. I'm wondering what ORR is doing right now to identify those children and reunite them with their parents.

Mr. White. ORR does not have visibility or authority over children who have exited its care. We never separate -- no one in HHS separated a single child from their parents. We have the ability and have pursued reunification for every child who is in ORR's care. The children who have been discharged to a family member are outside our authority. No one in HHS knows, no one

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in HHS knows who the children who had been separated from their parents and were referred to ORR and appropriately discharged to family member sponsors before the 26th of June are or how many they are.

Ms. DeGette. Well, that's not my question. But my time has expired. So, I know we will be exploring this.

I will recognize the ranking member for 5 minutes.

Mr. Guthrie. Thank you, Madam Chair. I appreciate it very much.

And, Commander White, before I get started with my questions, I want to note that I understand that the zero tolerance policy was created and implemented by other departments who are not here testifying. So, if you are asked a question or if a question is posed today by me or any members that is better answered by the Department of Justice or the Department of Homeland Security, please let us know.

That said, I would like to ask you some questions about the role HHS played in the implementation of the zero tolerance policy, if any, and about the ORR program. You just testified that you were not involved in creating the zero tolerance policy nor aware whether the Secretary. Are you aware of anyone else at HHS involved in the planning or preparation for the zero tolerance policy?

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Mr. White. So, HHS is not a law enforcement agency. We don't have any authorities or equities in immigration enforcement.

Mr. Guthrie. Was anybody involved in the planning of this policy, knowing that you may have children come to your care?

Was anybody involved in the planning of the implementation of the policy of HHS that you are aware?

Mr. White. I'm not aware of that. We participated and I also participated in discussions about potential policy scenarios that would result in separation of children from their parents. However, at no time during the time that I was at ORR, and I was there until March 15th of 2018, were we notified that there would be family separation, that that policy was formal. We observed an increase.

Mr. Guthrie. When did you become aware of the policy?

Mr. White. I was aware of the formal policy notification when the Attorney General said it on television on April 6th.

Mr. Guthrie. You have previously testified that you are involved in discussions about immigration policies that you just talked about that could result in separation of families, as you just said. Could you tell us more about these discussions? And specifically, when did these discussions take place and what concerns did you raise, and what were you told in response?

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Mr. White. The first meeting that I attended on this topic on February 14, 2017, and that meeting was at the office of the Commissioner of Customs and Border Prevention. I and a colleague were there for ORR. There were also folks from DOJ's Executive Office of Immigration Review, CBP, and ICE present, as well as, I believe, DHS policy.

At that time, one policy option for implementation of catch and release that was discussed was referral of minors as part of family units as unaccompanied alien children to ORR. I, subsequently, shared that with my own leadership, and on a number of occasions I and my colleagues made recommendations raising concerns not only about what that would mean for children, but also what it would mean for the capacity of the program.

Mr. Guthrie. What were you told in response, though, to the concerns you raised?

Mr. White. On the occasions that I raised it, I was advised that there was no policy that would result in the separation of children and parents. And that remained the answer that I received during my entire tenure until I left ORR.

Mr. Guthrie. Okay. Well, Commander White, as I stated in my opening statement, I do not believe that children should be separated from their parents. In addition, you have previously acknowledged in testimony before the Senate, as well as on weekly

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phone calls you do with congressional Members and staff, which we greatly appreciate, that separation of minors from their parents involves a risk of severe psychological trauma. And that is important to note, that almost all of these children have sustained quite severe traumatic exposures before their journey and on their journey to the U.S.

It is my understanding that ORR has always been a very trauma-informed program. Can you elaborate on how ORR has always been a trauma-informed program and what that means in practice?

Mr. White. The children that we receive -- and I'm speaking now of the vast majority of children in care who are true unaccompanied alien children -- the children that we receive, 90 percent of whom come from the three Northern Triangle countries of Central America, often have extraordinarily severe histories of traumatic exposures and adverse childhood experiences. They come from communities that are confronted with severe poverty and food insecurity, as well as severe violence. And often, they have been victims of violence or an extortion by gangs. Their lifetime exposure to violence and sexual assault is very high.

For this reason, the program has always had a trauma-informed focus. This includes providing every child with a licensed mental health clinician.

Mr. Guthrie. That was my next question. I have about 25

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1052	seconds. So, what medical care and mental health care do you
1053	provide? Now you just got started on that. Would you just
1054	discuss that?
1055	Mr. White. Every minor receives routine and emergent health
1056	care, including an initial medical evaluation, age-appropriate
1057	vaccinations and health care. Every child receives individual
1058	or group modality mental health services commensurate with their
1059	needs.
1060	Mr. Guthrie. So, in my final 5 seconds, would you have
1061	advised DOJ or DHS to implement the policy of zero tolerance,
1062	if they had asked?
1063	Mr. White. Neither I nor any career person in ORR would
1064	ever have supported such a policy proposal.
1065	Mr. Guthrie. Thank you. And I yield back.
1066	Ms. DeGette. Thank you. The Chair now recognizes the
1067	chairman of the full committee, Mr. Pallone.
1068	The Chairman. Thank you. And I apologize, I had to go to
1069	the other hearing on net neutrality. So, I missed a lot of your
1070	statements.
1071	But I wanted to ask Commander White, if I could, I know that
1072	when you walk into the HHS's headquarters and, of course, we
1073	went there for a briefing after the zero tolerance policy was

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put in effect -- there is a quote on the wall from former Vice

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President Hubert Humphrey, who the building is named after. And it says, `The moral test of a government is how that government treats those who are in the dawn of life, the children; the twilight of life, the elderly, and the shadows of life, the sick, the needy, and the handicapped. And today, we are focusing on the first part of that quote, how this administration treated those who are in the dawn of life, the children.

So, Commander White, do you believe that this policy passed the moral test that Hubert Humphrey spoke of?

Mr. White. I'm really not an expert on such things. I, however, have said previously, and will say again, that separating children from their parents poses significant risk of traumatic psychological injury to the child. And separations for cause that are necessary to protect children have always been part of this program. I think the national discussion, including the discussion for legislators, is specifically, what are the legitimate criteria for separation?

The Chairman. And again, this kind of goes back to what I said in my opening statement, which is that I understand that there may be occasions when it is justified. But if you have to weigh it in balance and say that you are separating kids and all the terrible things that result from that, I think you have to be really careful not to separate kids whenever possible.

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And that is why I mentioned, when I went to the detention center in New Jersey on Father's Day, I just got the impression that, oh, you know, there was no real criteria for deciding, even today, when we do this. And it shouldn't just be assumed that somehow the parents are bad because they are taking the kids over the border; and therefore, they should be separated. So, that is the concern I have.

But, Commander, in March 2017, the then-Secretary of Homeland Security, John Kelly, publically stated that DHS was considering separating children from their parents at the border. And at the time, child advocates sounded the alarm on the negative effects separation would have. I understand when you testified before the Senate Judiciary Committee that you personally raised concerns about the policy. I know you have said something about this, but could you get specific? What specifically were the concerns you had and who did you raise them with, if you could?

Mr. White. The concerns which I expressed were two. First, that this would be inconsistent with our legal requirement to act in the best interest of the child and would expose children to unnecessary risk of harm. Second, that it would exceed the capacity of the program. Issues of bed capacity are very important to ORR because it constitutes our ability to provide a safe and appropriate environment to every child.

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I should add, I emphasized that not only would this likely exceed our capacity, but it would particularly exceed our capacity that was specifically licensed for what we call tender-aged children, which is to say children under the age of 12, and especially children under the age of 5, since those are separate licensed facilities, and a facility that's appropriate for care to a 16-year-old cannot easily flex to provide care to a 4-year-old.

The Chairman. Did you say or maybe you were going to say who you raised these concerns with? That was part of my question.

Mr. White. I raised these concerns within my own, to my own leadership.

The Chairman. Specifically?

Mr. White. That would be the Director of ORR, Scott Lloyd; the Acting Assistant Secretary of ACF, Steven Wagner, and the Counselor to the Secretary for Human Services, Maggie Wynne. These were the superiors who I made recommendations to and identified these concerns to.

The Chairman. Do you know what any of those people did in response to the concerns you raised?

Mr. White. We participated together in modeling and discussions. Additionally, I think it is important to note that Secretary Kelly, to whom you just alluded, then-DHS Secretary

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This is a preliminary, unedited transcript. The statements with 5m6 may be inaccurate, incomplete, or misattributed to the speaker. A link to the final, official transcript will be posted on the Committee's website as soon as it is available. Kelly, subsequently made a public announcement that there would not be separation, and that announcement was referenced in the subsequent communications to me when we revisited this later, that there wasn't a separation policy. The Chairman. All right. Thank you so much. Ms. DeGette. Thank you. I now recognize the ranking member, Dr. Burgess, for 5 minutes. I appreciate the recognition and the Mr. Burgess. advancement in status. I am not the ranking member of the full committee. However, let's talk just for a moment. The title of this hearing is ``Examining the Failures of the Trump Administration's Inhumane Family Separation Policy". The difficulty -- and, Commander White, let me just focus here for a minute -- the difficulty was because of the numbers of people and unaccompanied children that were coming across the border through not just the Trump administration, the beginning of the Obama administration and continued to the Trump administration. Is that a fair statement?

Mr. White. It is absolutely a fair statement that one of the most fundamental challenges we face every day in the UAC program is the number of minors who come in as unaccompanied and the fluctuations in the number of minors who come in as

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unaccompanied.

Mr. Burgess. And let's talk about that for just a minute because the fluctuations are important. I have made at least nine trips to not just the Texas border, other places on the border, primarily the Texas border because it is my home state. I also made a trip to the Northern Triangle countries this August, tried to get a delegation to go. Mr. Pallone had a cruise or something, and he couldn't go with me.

I thought it was important that we understand what is going on here. The fluctuations that you described, August of 2016, I was down in the Lower Rio Grande Valley sector, and the numbers of people who were coming across in August 2016 was high. In fact, when I went down to the border with the Border Patrol, they, in fact, encountered a group of people, about five or six women, some small children, some teenaged boys, that had just been left there by coyotes. Hot sun, out in the brush, cotton clothing on, flip-flops for shoes. I mean, they were no way equipped to handle a trip across the desert or across the brush country to try to get to civilization. They were just left there by the traffickers.

And I asked Customs and Border Patrol, I said, `This is a pretty serious situation. Do you encounter this often?" `All the time. In fact, sometimes we bring buses down to the border,

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and 40-50 people will get on the bus and go off to a processing center." So, it was a big deal.

Now, in May of 2017, I went back down to that same sector on the border, and it was vacant. The holding facility, the processing facility, no one there. ``What happened that changed this?" And they said, ``Well, the inauguration of President Trump. The word went out that he's going to build a wall, and nobody came."

Well, Secretary Kelly at the time was Homeland Security Secretary. He visited just a week or so before I did and had made the statement publicly, according to the papers, that the numbers are down, but if Congress does not fix the problems with the laws that are inconsistent, we can expect this problem to reignite. So, Congress must act. And Secretary Kelly was exactly correct.

So, a year later, and we are facing another influx. But, again, it is not the only time in our history that we have faced large numbers of people coming into our country where it has become a management problem. An online publications, ``Moments in Diplomatic History," quoting Deputy Secretary of State John Bushnell in April of 1980, the Mariel boatlift. You may have heard about it. It was a big problem, and the Carter administration had to deal with it.

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There were, of course, some difficulties. Humans landed up and down the Florida Keys, in Miami, by the thousands, not relatives, not related to people that were there. None had visas. Most had no documents. Republicans started causing problems for President Carter saying you couldn't control your borders.

So, here is Secretary Bushnell describing this. ``I remember sitting in a windowless conference room of the National Security Council with Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, the Chief of Naval Operations, the Director of the CIA, head of the Coast Guard, head of the INS, and several other senior officials, debating how to stop this flow of Cubans. National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski chaired until President Carter came There was a long discussion of how the Coast Guard and Navy in. ships might physically stop the Cuban boats. We asked the admirals, how can we do this? It was suggested the boats could be rammed or shot." Wow, that seems even harsher than a zero tolerance policy, shooting the boats at sea. But, again, you have a vast number of people coming into your country, and you do have an obligation, the government has an obligation to control that flow.

Bill Clinton, when he ran against George Herbert Walker Bush, just derided George Herbert Walker Bush for his blockade of Haitians coming by boat. And Bill Clinton said during the

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1236	campaign, by golly, if I win this election, the Statue of Liberty
1237	will again be open for business and we will not turn the Haitians
1238	back at sea.
1239	What did President Clinton have to do before he took office?
1240	He had to go on Voice of America, tell the Haitians not to come
1241	by boat because so many were projected to die at sea on that
1242	perilous journey. Bill Clinton started a zero tolerance policy
1243	
1244	Ms. DeGette. The gentleman's time has expired.
1245	Mr. Burgess before he was inaugurated.
1246	I yield back my time.
1247	Ms. DeGette. The Chair now recognizes the gentlelady from
1248	Illinois, Ms. Schakowsky.
1249	Ms. Schakowsky. Thank you very much, Congressman DeGette,
1250	for this hearing.
1251	I am going to try and hold it together because this has been
1252	such a traumatic experience for so many Americans watching what
1253	has been happening. I have been to the border. I have been to
1254	shelters, both in McAllen, Texas, and in Chicago, where people
1255	are getting very good care. The children are getting good care.
1256	But can anybody here on this panel challenge this? The
1257	United States does not know how many children have been separated
1258	from their parents. No one?

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	website as soon as it is available.
1259	Does anyone know how many are still separated from their
1260	parents? Nobody knows.
1261	And now we know that those in ORR custody, that there is
1262	no way to know how to divide out those children that have been
1263	separated. Is that right, Commander?
1264	Mr. White. Ma'am, no. I want to be very clear. Children
1265	in ORR custody, children who have been in ORR custody who were
1266	in ORR custody on the 26th of June, we have laboriously worked
1267	to identify them.
1268	Ms. Schakowsky. No, I understand, but you
1269	Mr. White. The challenge is those who exited ORR custody
1270	because
1271	Ms. Schakowsky. Okay.
1272	Mr. White HHS did not receive from DHS any list or
1273	any indication of the complete set of separated children.
1274	Ms. Schakowsky. Thank you.
1275	Mr. White. In partnership with them, we worked hard to
1276	identify every one of those kids from those who were in care.
1277	Ms. Schakowsky. Thank you.
1278	Mr. White. Yes, ma'am.
1279	Ms. Schakowsky. I just feel like what has been happening
1280	is more than irresponsible and sloppy. But I really think that
1281	what we are talking about is state-sponsored child abuse, and

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I would go as far as to say kidnapping of children.

Ms. Maxwell, I want to ask you, what, if any, criteria has been shared with HHS regarding how determinations are currently made to separate children from their family and what, if any, process exists for HHS or attorneys for the families to dispute these?

My experience when I went to McAllen was a whole courtroom of people, these immigrants coming across, these refugees coming across, were declared guilty of crossing the border illegally. So, is that a criteria? They are criminals? How do we know? And, Ms. Larin, you mentioned that there was no real criteria

of who is, then, unfit and who should be separated.

Ms. Maxwell. Yes, to be clear, there is no federal statute that dictates the circumstances under which families must be separated at the border. That is a discretion made by enforcement, immigration enforcement agents.

As it pertains to children who are newly separated, we do note in our report that there is information coming about the cause of the separations, but there lacks a level of specificity to determine whether or not the separations that are currently happening meet the spirit of the preliminary injunction, as well as allow ORR to have the information necessary to care for the children.

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Ms. Schakowsky. Let me ask, Ms. Larin, do you want to
comment on that or is that accurate?
Ms. Gambler. I'll address that for GAO, if that's okay,
ma'am.
Ms. Schakowsky. Okay.
Ms. Gambler. We understand from DHS that, under certain
circumstances, children could be separated from their parents
at the border, and those circumstances include things like if
the parent is unfit or represents a danger to the child, if they
have a criminal history, or if they have
Ms. Schakowsky. Criminal history, how is that defined,
however? Are these people criminals because they crossed the
border?
Ms. Gambler. According to what was laid out in the court
order for that population to be eligible for reunification, the
court determined that, to be eligible for unification, that it
would be, in determining fitness, it was if the parent, a
consideration of if the parent was involved in possible criminal
violations, but not including improper entry, misdemeanor

Ms. Schakowsky. Okay. Do we know how many children have been separated from their parents for a reason that was given?

Do we have a number?

improper entry.

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Ms. Gambler. So, ma'am, GAO actually has ongoing work right now for the House Homeland Security Committee where we're looking at how the Department of Homeland Security is addressing families that are encountered at the border. We are planning to report out on that work later this year.

Ms. Schakowsky. Okay. I just want to say that my constituents -- I was hearing from parents, regardless of party, who were so, and are so, upset at this child separation. A number of them said this is not rocket science; what about a hospital bracelet put on a parent with a matching one for a child to identify them? It is so shocking that we do not know how many. I hope this hearing can get to some at least knowing what we need to know.

I yield back.

Ms. DeGette. The gentlelady yields back. The gentleman from West Virginia, Mr. McKinley, is now recognized.

Mr. McKinley. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

A few quick questions to understand. The media and some folks here in Congress continue to talk about the children being put in cages. Commander, I haven't heard anyone talk about that yet. So, I would like to hear how you react when you hear that ORR is putting children in cages. How do you react to that?

Mr. White. Well, of course that's false. I mean, this is

	website as soon as it is available.
1351	actually there are so many things about this issue that are
1352	complex, and this is not one. The images that have been in the
1353	media are actually images of border stations.
1354	But the easiest, I think that the best answer for this is
1355	come and see. Come and see an ORR shelter. And I know that many
1356	Members of Congress have toured them and we have that process.
1357	But ORR shelters are licensed by the state in which they're
1358	housed to be a residential care setting for children. They are
1359	not detention facilities.
1360	Mr. McKinley. Okay.
1361	Mr. White. In many states, they have no locked doors to
1362	the outside because that's not permitted under state law.
1363	Mr. McKinley. Thank you.
1364	Mr. White. We do not put children in cages.
1365	Mr. McKinley. Thank you.
1366	Mr. White. In fact, that's why we do influx sheltering.
1367	It's because, for their mission, appropriate for their mission,
1368	border stations are a detentional holding setting. We don't have
1369	those.
1370	Mr. McKinley. Okay. Thank you, Commander.
1371	I would also try to get a grasp I am from West Virginia.
1372	We are not seeing the influx or the problems that some of the
1373	other folks are, but we follow the media. I am trying to get

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website as soon as it is available. 1374 an understanding for the American public to understand like, for 1375 the minors, the accompanied minors, what is the age? What would 1376 you say the average age for an accompanied minor would be? 1377 Mr. White. So --1378 Mr. McKinley. Yes, just a range maybe. 1379 Mr. White. So, unaccompanied alien children can be any age, 1380 although the greatest majority of them are teenagers. Those 1381 minors who were separated, the demographic is younger because, 1382 after all, they were traveling with parents. They have a 1383 different set of needs and a different demographic picture than 1384 Most UACs are teenagers. Sometimes we do get much true UACs. 1385 younger children, typically, who were traveling with like a 1386 teenaged brother or sister. 1387 Mr. McKinley. Commander, if you could, again, just if you 1388 could get back, I would like to understand. I can 1389 compartmentalize it better if you give me an average age. Ιf 1390 you can get back to me on the short answer if the average age 1391 is 8 and a half or the average age for the unaccompanied minor 1392 might be 14, I would just like to know what that is. 1393 Mr. White. The greatest number of unaccompanied alien 1394 children is 16 and 17. 1395 Mr. McKinley. My last question, Commander, or whomever 1396 would like to answer, there are so many misrepresentations about

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-- you just heard it here that this is state-sponsored -- I don't even want to finish the sentence. I would like for you to just walk through with me, please, give me a day in the life -- day one, when you first get a child, let's just say one of the minors, that they come into your presence. Could you walk through what they begin with?

Because I was told one of the first things they do is vaccinate the children to make sure that they are healthy. I am told that they have access to doctors, that there's a mental health individual that they can be counseled with. Can you walk through what a day is like as compared to what others are talking about; they're put in cages? Give me, just in the remaining time, a minute and a half --

Mr. White. Sure. So, every --

Mr. McKinley. What is an average day, first day?

Mr. White. So, every child who enters ORR care, part of their first hours in ORR care will include a comprehensive psychosocial assessment and risk assessment to determine their needs. They also go through a process we call IME, which is initial medical evaluation. That's a complete medical workup. And then, we begin the process of their age-appropriate vaccinations, which we do to CDC standards. This is all part of every child's first day, along, then, with the beginning of

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the process of their know your rights and legal screening process and their orientation to the program they're going to be in.

Mr. McKinley. And mental health, because mental healthy, they may have begun to have problems based on what life was like back in their village or community. And then, they went through the ordeal, the trauma of a lengthy march through Mexico to come up. What kind of mental health treatment are they receiving?

Mr. White. So, every minor in ORR care has a licensed clinician, and we have a specified ratio of clinicians to children. Children receive individual and group modality clinical services. Some children are diagnosed as having more significant behavioral health needs and would receive a higher acuity care or be moved to a higher acuity setting consistent with those needs. I actually feel, I am very proud of the work that we do for the health and safety of children in care.

Mr. McKinley. Thank you very much. I yield back my time.

Ms. DeGette. The Chair now recognizes the gentleman from California, Dr. Ruiz, 5 minutes.

Mr. Ruiz. Thank you very much, Chairwoman.

Let's be very clear. We all know that ORR did not do the separation of children. We know that CBP and ICE separated children. Let's be very clear that it was CBP and ICE that detained children in cages. Let's be very clear with that.

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This is an outrage. Morally, it is a stain in our conscience as individuals, and every mother and every father that loved any of their children should feel the compassion and the hurt that these children and their parents went through when this happened.

And I understand by the look in your eyes, Commander White, that you understand that. And as healthcare professionals, you understand the experience of having to go through and witness that as well.

And yet, since it was one of the most intentional, hurtful experiences in our nation's recent history that our federal government has done to any population, this committee held no hearings on the topic while it was ongoing. This committee had no legislation that we marked up except for this resolution of inquiry, and it was not passed with favorable sentiment to be voted on on the Floor. We were simply asking to have a hearing to get questions answered; simply asking for a resolution of inquiry that Congress is saying we want more information, and that was denied by this committee in the last cycle.

Commander White, do you understand the effects of toxic stress on children?

Mr. White. I have professional training that does indicate that toxic stress -- that's an accepted scientific reality -- has consequences, both for children's behavioral health and their

1466	physical health, and those consequences are frequently lifelong.
1467	Mr. Ruiz. So, this problem is not over, even after they
1468	unify the child with the family, right?
1469	Mr. White. The consequences of separation for many children
1470	will be lifelong.
1471	Mr. Ruiz. Yes. In March 2017, the American Academy of
1472	Pediatrics published a public policy statement opposing the
1473	separation of mothers and children at the border, stating, quote,
1474	``Federal authorities must exercise caution to ensure that the
1475	emotional and physical stress children experience as they seek
1476	refuge in the United States is not exacerbated by the additional
1477	trauma of being separated from their siblings, parents, or other
1478	relatives and caregivers."
1479	You mentioned a tender age, Commander White, children under
1480	5 or children under 12. In your opinion, were they re-traumatized
1481	by our federal government when we separated them from their
1482	mothers?
1483	Mr. White. So, I've previously testified before the Senate
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1485	Mr. Ruiz. Yes or no, do you feel that they were
1486	re-traumatized by being separated from their parents?
1487	Mr. White. Separation of parents is a traumatic event and
1488	has the potential for having those psychological consequences,

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as a matter of fact.	
Mr. Ruiz. So, let's be clear. Is there a nullification	
of re-traumatized or is this an additional trauma that adds	
additional stress and additional harm to a child after they	
experience the difficulties that they experienced in their home	
country, going through the long trek? Did we add additional	
re-traumatization to that child?	
Mr. White. For many children, that is	
Mr. Ruiz. Yes.	
Mr. White consequence, yes.	
Mr. Ruiz. My understanding is yes.	
So, when you voiced your concern to your leadership, when	
Ms. Maxwell mentioned that you, that the Department of Health	
and Human Services knew that there was a surge of family	
separations, and folks were aware and they were questioning, did	
you voice your concern and did you say these need to how were	
you treated when you voiced your concern?	
Mr. White. I received a respectful hearing. I was advised	
that there was no policy to result in family	
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Mr. Ruiz. Did you feel like that was a way to tell you don't bring it up any further; this was not official, so don't mention it anymore to anybody else?

Mr. White. No.

1512	Mr. Ruiz. Okay.
1513	Mr. White. That was not how I took it.
1514	Mr. Ruiz. And did you advise that HHS should take a little
1515	more proactive step to stop these separations?
1516	Mr. White. That is the recommendation I give to anybody
1517	
1518	Mr. Ruiz. And did it occur?
1519	Mr. White. It did not, in fact, occur, but
1520	Mr. Ruiz. Okay. In the intake, you said that you, that
1521	the ORR did not distinguish which children were separated and
1522	which children were not separated, correct?
1523	Mr. White. That's correct because, historically
1524	Mr. Ruiz. So, let me ask you a question. Were you able,
1525	was there anything preventing you from asking the question during
1526	the intake, ORR to say, ``Was this child separated from their
1527	parent?", knowing that that was going on?
1528	Mr. White. So, that is now part of intake
1529	Mr. Ruiz. Yes, but you were not denied or you weren't told,
1530	``You can't ask that question." And you failed, the Department
1531	of ORR failed to ask that question during the intake of the child.
1532	Mr. White. No, we routinely ask and have asked for years.
1533	Mr. Ruiz. At that time, you said that you were not able
1534	to determine if they were separated or not separated A social

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1535	worker, a case manager would simply ask, ``Was this child
1536	separated?" to determine a full history and context to provide
1537	the adequate treatment for toxic stress. Did that occur? And
1538	were you proud that it did not occur?
1539	Mr. White. We did attempt to identify for the
1540	Mr. Ruiz. Well, earlier mentioning
1541	Ms. DeGette. The gentleman's time has expired. We are
1542	going to have to
1543	Mr. Ruiz you said that you didn't.
1544	Mr. White. No, I actually was very specific. What we did
1545	not have is a single comprehensive list because the reality is
1546	many children who we have identified as separated, there is
1547	nothing in their initial assessment to indicate their separation,
1548	even when they're asked a question specifically. So, that's not
1549	an exhaustive list.
1550	Mr. Ruiz. So, those questions
1551	Ms. DeGette. The gentleman's I'm sorry
1552	Mr. Ruiz were asked specifically?
1553	Mr. White. Yes, sir.
1554	Ms. DeGette. The gentleman's time has expired. The
1555	gentlelady from Indiana, Ms. Brooks, is recognized.
1556	Mrs. Brooks. Thank you, Madam Chairwoman DeGette, and to
1557	Ranking Member Guthrie. Thank you for holding this important

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hearing today.

I would like to remind the committee that during an important debate over the passage, during the Energy and Commerce Committee debate on the Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness Act, we did accept an amendment offered by Representative Lujan and Representative Blackburn, to require ORR and the Department of HHS to provide us weekly reports. And so, this committee did, in clarification of my friend, the gentleman, Dr. Ruiz, this committee did address that, actually, during the Pandemic and All-Hazards Preparedness Act debate. And it was included and, in fact, has been voted on by the House, has passed out of the House twice, once in the last Congress, and I am proud to say that Congresswoman Eshoo and I already have gotten it out of the House once again.

And in that bill about pandemic and all-hazard preparedness, we addressed this issue in requiring the Department to provide weekly updates and to provide the Department to deal with this issue. And so, just I wanted to clarify for the record that our committee did address this. We have actually passed it in the House, although people might not have realized. It was a very important bill having to do with pandemic and all-hazard preparedness with vaccines and preparedness for public medical emergencies.

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I would also like to share that I, too, have visited not only the border and visited the Brownsville facility and saw, which overwhelmed me, the Southwest Key facility, where I saw 1379 -- I will never forget that number because it was on the board as I walked in -- 1379 boys, ages 11 to 17. I, like others, saw that they were incredibly well cared for.

I was overwhelmed at the numbers of children at that point in time -- this was in July of 2018 -- the vast number of unaccompanied children. Some may have been some of those who had been separated and were in the process of being reunited with their families. But I think, until I saw that, I really had not the full understanding of the massive numbers that our country has been dealing with since 2014, and the massive numbers of children who were separated from their parents in their home countries, smugglers and coyotes who were paid to bring those children. So, these children have been experiencing toxic stress for a very, very long time, including these unaccompanied children, as well as those that we separated. And for the record, I, too, was opposed to the separation of families and separation of children.

I want to talk very briefly about one of the facilities.

And, Commander White, there have been media reports about the variation of care, the tent city that we saw, Tornillo. It is

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my understanding it has since closed. Is that correct?

Mr. White. The temporary influx facility, the Tornillo site has been closed. It's no longer necessary.

Mrs. Brooks. And so, can you please talk with us, and I think this has to do with the fluctuations. And this has to do with what I would call a crisis that we have been handling, but not handling incredibly well since 2014. We still have thousands of children. In December, there were about -- I have the numbers -- about 4,000 unaccompanied children that came each month in October, November, and December. Do you know what the numbers were in January? How many unaccompanied children do we have?

Mr. White. I don't have with me monthly numbers, although, as a reminder, we do provide those to Congress monthly. I can tell you that, thus far this fiscal year, we've received just under 14,000 referrals, and that last fiscal year we received 49,100 children in care. Over recent years, the fluctuation has been between 40,000 to 60,000 children a year that come into the care of ORR.

Mrs. Brooks. And we are at 14,000 now?

Mr. White. Thus far this fiscal year.

Mrs. Brooks. Thus far? And do you have any way of predicting what is coming for the next three months?

Mr. White. So, we have to use bed capacity modeling to

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1627	anticipate how many beds we're going to need. But the most honest
1628	answer to your question is no one can predict how many kids will
1629	cross the river tomorrow.
1630	Mrs. Brooks. And because of that challenge and my time
1631	is up because of that challenge, I will be submitting some
1632	questions in writing relative to the future planning. Since
1633	we have absolutely no idea how many thousands upon thousands of
1634	unaccompanied children in addition to and God forbid there
1635	are any further separations but the unaccompanied children,
1636	our country has not dealt with this problem yet. And they
1637	continue by the thousands, and these are children who are coming
1638	to our country with no adults.
1639	And I yield back.
1640	Ms. DeGette. The gentlelady yields back. The gentlelady
1641	from New Hampshire, Ms. Kuster, is now recognized.
1642	Ms. Kuster. Thank you.
1643	Like my colleague, Ms. Schakowsky, I will try to keep it
1644	together. I am a mother. I have been an adoption attorney for
1645	25 years. I am very, very well versed, to quote the commander,
1646	and I want to thank you for your courage today, for your honesty,
1647	and for your compassion.
1648	The consequences of separation of children from their
1649	

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been to Brownsville. And I want to be very clear to my colleague, Mr. McKinley. I have seen the cages. I have walked through the cages. I have seem the children crying. I have been with the mothers who had no idea where their children were taken. We were all crying. It was a group of women, Members of Congress, mothers and grandmothers ourselves, weeping in the arms. The guards were weeping. I met two women breastfeeding their babies that were taken by the government of the United States of America, breastfeeding their babies.

So, I understand that you did not make that happen, but we are all citizens of the country that made that happen. And with all due respect to my colleague, Ms. Brooks, who is a friend and a colleague, yes, they faced trauma in their home country, and we need to do more. Yes, they arrive with trauma at our border, and we need to do better and open our arms with compassion. But we have inflicted additional trauma on each and every one of those children, and we need not forget until we get to the bottom of this. And I appreciate all of your professionalism in helping us to do just that.

Now what I want to focus on is the children who are separated in your jurisdiction. I have great respect for the care that they are receiving. But they are being placed into child placement agencies, and they were sent at that time around this

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L673	country, while their parents, mothers and fathers, were sent to
L674	detention facilities thousands of miles away. They had no
L675	contact. The women that we spoke to couldn't make a phone call.
L676	Then, they were charged for the phone call. They had no money.
L677	And I want to focus on the legality. My colleagues are
L678	doctors; I am a lawyer. Help me understand how those children's
L679	rights are being protected, and promise me, please, that not a
1680	single child has had parental rights terminated against that
1681	parent's will on grounds of abandonment or neglect, because the
1682	United States of America separated that parent.
1683	Mr. White. Let me look at the pieces of your question.
L684	First of all, ORR has no authority, this Congress has never
L685	provided authority to ORR to terminate parental rights. That
L686	is not something we do. We also
L687	Ms. Kuster. Sorry to interrupt.
L688	Mr. White. Yes?
1689	Ms. Kuster. But can you promise me that there's no agency
L690	across this country where ORR has placed a child that has somehow
1691	slipped into a state court, a county court, and urged the
L692	termination of parental rights because this child was, quote,
L693	``abandoned at the border"?
L694	Mr. White. So, as it happens, our grantees are prohibited
L695	by program regulations from attempting to intervene in custodial

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matters in court. And indeed, in previous years where there have been isolated cases where someone attempted that, we have fought against that. So, I can be very clear about that. We do not allow that.

But I need to talk, because I think this is also very important that people understand this, about what discharge to a sponsor means. Because I hear in the media all the time talk about discharge to sponsor, like that's some kind of crypto adoption. Sponsors are members of the child's family overwhelmingly.

Let me give you the exact statistics for the year because it's very important. Because when we talk about the children who transited ORR care and were discharged to sponsors before the court's order, let's talk about those children in the context of what that population looks like.

So, in 2018, 86 percent of the children in our care were released to an individual sponsor, and 42 percent of them went to parents, 47 percent of them went to close relatives. That means an aunt, an uncle, a grandparent, or a sibling. And 11 percent went to a more distant relative, like a cousin, or a non-relative that's a family friend generally identified by the parent in home country.

Ms. Kuster. Commander, I am sorry to interrupt.

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Mr. White. And that's important.

Ms. Kuster. My time is up. I agree with you that is important, and I would far rather have those children in a loving home with a parent, a grandparent, someone who will care for them, than to have them separated and placed in an agency. So, I appreciate that.

Ms. DeGette. The gentlelady's time has expired. The gentleman from Virginia, Mr. Griffith, is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. Griffith. I thank our chairman very much, and am pleased to welcome you to that chair, and look forward to working with you over the next several years in that capacity.

Let me just make it clear that the question earlier was could somebody slip into a state court. As a former practicing attorney in that arena, and with a spouse who is a juvenile and domestic relations district judge in the Commonwealth of Virginia, you can't guarantee somebody won't commit an improper act, but it would be a fraud on the court to indicate that a child had been abandoned when that child came into this country with a parent.

But the bigger question for all of this is all those thousands of children. How many did you say it was last fiscal year that came across who were unaccompanied when they came to the border?

Mr. White. So, the total number referred last year was --

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1742	excuse me I believe 47,000. I had it in front of me a moment
1743	ago. I'm sorry.
1744	Mr. Griffith. I believe you said the average over the last
1745	several years had been between 40 and 60. So, 47 would be on
1746	track.
1747	Mr. White. Right.
1748	Mr. Griffith. If not exactly accurate, it would be
1749	consistent with the average, is that correct?
1750	Mr. White. Right. If I take my glasses off, I should be
1751	able to give you the number. Yes, last year, in fiscal year '18,
1752	it was 49,100 children. Over the last several years, it has
1753	fluctuated between 40,000 and 60,000 children a year.
1754	Mr. Griffith. And when they come across unaccompanied, you
1755	all take charge of them, as we heard earlier, make sure they get
1756	some medical attention, both physical and mental health, is that
1757	correct?
1758	Mr. White. Yes, they're referred to us by another federal
1759	agency, and only a federal agency can refer. We cannot lawfully
1760	take children directly, nor can state entities refer them. DHS
1761	refers them. And then, we designate which of our facilities is
1762	right for the child and has a bed for that child. And DHS brings
1763	the child to that facility. That's where we begin to provide
1764	services

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Mr. Griffith. And for those who come unaccompanied in the first place, the 40,000-some predominantly, you all, then, try to find someplace for them, whether it's with family or with an agency, a placement agency, is that correct?

Mr. White. So, we are required by TVPRA and the Homeland Security Act to place the child in the least restrictive setting. That means, almost invariably means, an individual sponsor, and we work with the family to identify that individual sponsor. But I really want to emphasize this. Children do not go out into the state adoption systems. That does not happen. And if we cannot find a family member, if we can't find a sponsor, working with the family, that can meet the emotional and financial needs of the child, and that can get through our vetting process for child safety, that child remains in ORR care, and can remain in ORR care in some cases until their 18th birthday.

Mr. Griffith. And it's also a fact that there's lots of children who cross the border that you don't how many that is because they never are placed into any agency's hands at all and they don't come to your referral, and they're just in the country? Isn't that also true?

Mr. White. Certainly. The majority of apprehended children are children who are a part of family units. That's what all of the separated kids were. But, ordinarily, family

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units are managed by ICE and the children don't come to ORR.
Then, of course, also, there's some children who enter the country
without status and they're not apprehended. We don't know, we
don't have this ability on any of them.
Mr. Griffith. And as a part of all this, of the 49,000 last
year, roughly 2800 were people who came across with a parent or
with somebody in the family, and then, they were separated, of
which I also was opposed. And you all have placed all, I think
you said, but six of those or determined that they can't be placed
and are putting them through the standard process? Is that
correct, yes or no? My time is running out on me.
Mr. White. The 2,816 are the potential children of Ms. L
class members.
Mr. Griffith. Okay. And Ms. L is a court case that the
court said that you have to deal with these children in an
expedited manner and get them back to their parents.
Mr. White. Right.
Mr. Griffith. I am going to have to move this along because
I am running out of time.

of those, under the Ms. L case, the ACLU is playing a role, and that five of those have been delayed resolutions because you have been notified by the ACLU that there is something going on that

You have six cases left, but my understanding is that five

1811	they want to take a look at. Is that not correct?
1812	Mr. White. So, of the six children who might potentially
1813	still be reunified, one has a parent in custody. I don't mean
1814	ICE custody. I mean criminal custody.
1815	Mr. Griffith. Okay. I need to know, are the five being
1816	held up the ACLU?
1817	Mr. White. And the other five, I would not say they're being
1818	held up by the ACLU.
1819	Mr. Griffith. Okay.
1820	Mr. White. I'm saying that we are awaiting an indication
1821	from the ACLU what the parent's final decision is regarding the
1822	child.
1823	Mr. Griffith. What the parent's decision is regarding the
1824	child?
1825	Mr. White. Right.
1826	Mr. Griffith. There's some question whether they want the
1827	child, as tragic as that is?
1828	Mr. White. Whether the parents wish to have the child
1829	reunified within, then, home country or stay in ORR care. There
1830	are five that we are awaiting that notification.
1831	Mr. Griffith. And that would create toxic stress, too, if
1832	your parent says, ``I don't want you back."? The answer is, it
1833	answers itself.

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I yield back.

Ms. DeGette. The Chair now recognizes the gentlelady from Florida, Ms. Castor.

Ms. Castor. Thank you, Chairwoman DeGette.

I want to associate myself with the remarks of my Democratic colleagues who have expressed outrage over the Trump administration's family separation. And it was entirely frustrating that the Republican majority refused to allow us to have a real oversight hearing. And I want the public to know what did happen. Rather than have an oversight hearing, they marched us over to HHS. And so folks understand, that is right next door. And the HHS leadership could have come here across the street, so that the public could understand and hear questions being asked in front of everyone. But, fortunately, we have rectified that here today.

Commander White, we know that the Trump administration started this routine family separation well before it was announced, formally announced, in May of 2018. You have testified here today that you did express concern over family separations. How did you express that? You said you had conversations. Did you also put it in emails or write any memos to that effect?

Mr. White. It's important to distinguish two different

1857	points in time. First, the discussion of this as a potential
1858	policy option, that began in February of 2017 and went through
1859	spring of 2017.
1860	Ms. Castor. Dis you write any memos before, during that
1861	time?
1862	Mr. White. Yes, I produced memos, emails, and I raised it
1863	in meetings.
1864	Ms. Castor. Okay. And then, after the policy was announced
1865	in 2018, did you write additional memos and emails expressing
1866	concern over the
1867	Mr. White. No, because I was not in ORR at that time. The
1868	subsequent period of discussion about this was regarding our
1869	informal observation within ORR that we were receiving a number
1870	of children who appeared to be separated in much greater numbers
1871	than
1872	Ms. Castor. Did anyone, after the policy was announced in
1873	May 2018, did anyone within ORR tell HHS leaders that family
1874	separations should be stopped?
1875	Mr. White. I was not working in ORR at the time.
1876	Ms. Castor. But do you know of any? Have you seen any memos
1877	or emails, any written documentation?
1878	Mr. White. I have not seen memos or emails. The concerns
1879	that I had about separation were shared by every career member

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1880	of my team. So, I'm confident that they continued to make those
1881	
1882	Ms. Castor. After the separations began taking place, are
1883	you aware of anyone from HHS attempting to tell DOJ or DHS that
1884	the separations should be halted?
1885	Mr. White. I'm not aware of that, but that doesn't mean
1886	it didn't occur.
1887	Ms. Castor. You haven't seen any emails or memorandum from
1888	HHS to other agencies along those lines?
1889	Mr. White. No, but I'd
1890	Ms. Castor. How about to the President? Or the President's
1891	Chief of Staff.
1892	Mr. White. Yes, I would not know.
1893	Ms. Castor. If HHS leaders didn't know that separations
1894	were under consideration, they were willfully blind. If they
1895	did know and they didn't speak up, they were complicit in the
1896	trauma that was inflicted on the children. And at the very least,
1897	when it became clear that separations were taking place, as the
1898	top health officials in the country, Secretary Azar and HHS
1899	leaders should have put their foot down and stood up for the
1900	children.
1901	Mr. White. Secretary Azar
1902	Ms. Castor. There is little doubt that this is

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1903	administration failed that moral test. This administration
1904	failed the children.
1905	So, Ms. Larin, thank you for the work of the Government
1906	Accountability Office here.
1907	ORR officials told you that they were not given advance
1908	notice of the Attorney General's April 2018 zero tolerance memo.
1909	It strikes me as inconceivable that the agencies that would be
1910	most affected and would be responsible for separating children
1911	and caring for them were not given any advance notice.
1912	Based on your expertise of looking into the operations of
1913	numerous government agencies, wouldn't you expect all of the
1914	agencies that would be responsible for carrying out this policy
1915	to have been part of interagency discussions?
1916	Ms. Larin. Yes. One of the key things that we look at when
1917	we're assessing agency performance is whether they have
1918	appropriate internal controls. And by that, I mean, do they have
1919	a structure in place to achieve agency objectives?
1920	Ms. Castor. Including impact of family separations on the
1921	health and well-being of children?
1922	Ms. Larin. A key principle of internal controls is
1923	operating on the basis of reliable and accurate information,
1924	including information both internal and external to the agency.
1925	Ms. Castor. And we still don't know if Secretary Azar or

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1926	Secretary Nielsen were given advance notice of the April 2018
1927	memo. However, if they weren't, once they became aware of the
1928	chaos that ensued, the trauma being inflicted on the children,
1929	the huge burden on ORR, would it have been reasonable for Secretary
1930	Azar to have reached out to DOJ and DHS to at least raise concerns
1931	about the harm the policy was causing?
1932	Ms. Larin. So, GAO has reported on the importance of
1933	interagency coordination, and that that is key to planning, the
1934	involvement of stakeholders
1935	Ms. Castor. Did you come across any memos along the lines
1936	I asked Commander White of anyone at HHS expressing concern to
1937	DHS, DOJ, the President, or the President's Chief of Staff?
1938	Ms. Larin. We did not get any evidence that that
1939	consultation occurred.
1940	Ms. Castor. Did you ask for it then?
1941	Ms. Larin. We asked if there was any consultation, and we
1942	were told there was none.
1943	Ms. DeGette. The gentlelady's time has expired. The Chair
1944	now recognizes Mr. Duncan from South Carolina for 5 minutes.
1945	Mr. Duncan. Thank you, Madam Chair. Thanks for allowing
1946	us to delve into the issue of children apprehended at the southern
1947	border when they cross illegally into this country.

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The gentlelady from Illinois, Ms. Schakowsky, just asked

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Commander White from HHS, ``Do we know how many kids are currently separated from their parents at the southern border in this country?" Let me ask this: do we know how many children were brought into this country by coyotes and sold into the sex slave market to be violated primarily by men in towns like Chicago or Atlanta? The answer is, no, we don't. Because we don't know how many people, children or otherwise, cross our southern border annually.

We are investigating today the separation of kids when apprehended at the border and what we, as a nation, when apprehending unaccompanied or accompanied children illegally entering this country, working to assess their situation -- is that a family member they are with or is it a coyote, somebody that is wanting to traffic that child? What is their physical condition? What is their health? A lot of them come with a lot of problems. We need to assess, do they have immunization or are they bringing in something that may affect the children within our communities where they are relocated? That is the absolute appropriate thing to do in this nation, to find out the health of these children before they are turned over to loved ones.

That takes a little time to do DNA tests on who they were accompanied with and that child to see is that a family member, to make sure that we are not allowing that child to go with a

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human trafficker to be sold into the sex slave market. Super Bowl weekend, 169 individuals were arrested in a sex sting operation. Eighteen victims were freed.

I am wearing this ``X" because today is Human Slavery
Awareness Day. Forty million people in this world are currently
in the slave market, are currently enslaved. Seventy percent
of those are women, and 1 in 4 in the world are children -children. It is right that we are shining light on this issue
at the southern border of these children. It is right that our
nation is trying to do right by these children, to make sure that
they don't end up in the sex slave market or end up in the slave
market working for someone in their household, to make sure that
they are reunited with family members here or reunited with family
members back in their country.

Because let me remind this committee that they have entered this nation illegally. Right or wrong, whether they are sent north by their families from Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, or other places, to try to, hopefully, make a better life for that child, or whether they are accompanied with a parent coming across the border, right, wrong, indifferent, whatever the issue is, we, as a nation, need to make sure that we are doing right by the children.

And so, I want to urge this committee and this Congress to

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not just focus on this issue of children at the border and what HHS and ORR are trying to do, because I believe you are trying to do the right thing. And there are laws on the books about what we are supposed to do. But to also focus on the issue of what is a reality for many children that enter this country and enter the slave market, whether it is the sex trade or others, all over the globe, we have the power in this Congress to do that.

And, look, I am for a border wall because, according to a DHS special agent, we need to build the wall for the children. This is an article that is dated February -- excuse me -- January the 29th that I would ask to include in the record, Madam Chair.

It is great that we are focused on this issue, Madam Chairman. It is important that we make sure that our nation is doing right by those that want to come into this country, and that we are doing right by American citizens, where those that do come into this country are immunized and are healthy and are reunited with loved ones, and all that. But let's focus also on this ``X" and the human trafficking that is going on all over the globe and is a big issue on our southern border, that we failed as a committee and as a Congress to address as part of this issue.

And with that, I will yield back.

Ms. DeGette. Without objection, the gentleman's Fox News submission is entered into the record.

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2021	Ms. DeGette. The Chair now recognizes the gentleman from
2022	New York, Mr. Tonko, for 5 minutes.
2023	Mr. Tonko. Thank you, Madam Chair.
2024	Later today, we will hear about the chaotic attempts to
2025	reunify children with their parents from child welfare experts
2026	outside of this administration. We will hear shocking stories
2027	of how children were ripped away from their parents and the effect
2028	that this trauma will have on the rest of their lives.
2029	Before we have that dialog, however, I think it is important
2030	to understand from this panel how we got to that place. So, Ms.
2031	Larin, the very first line in your report states, and I quote,
2032	``The agencies did not plan for the potential increase in the
2033	number of children separated from their parent or legal guardian
2034	as a result of the Attorney General's April 2018 zero tolerance
2035	memo." Is that correct?
2036	Ms. Larin. That's correct.
2037	Mr. Tonko. Okay. And then, further, Ms. Larin, is it also
2038	true that CBP and ICE and ORR officials told you that they did
2039	not take specific planning steps because they did not have an
2040	advance notice of the AG's memo and only became aware of it when
2041	it was announced publicly?
2042	Ms. Larin. That's correct.

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Mr. Tonko. So, then, further, Ms. Larin, did GAO speak with

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anyone in the Secretary's office at HHS about the awareness of the AG memo?

Ms. Larin. We did not talk to the Secretary.

Mr. Tonko. If not, as you are indicating, is it possible that they had some awareness of that situation?

Ms. Larin. We're not aware of any awareness.

Mr. Tonko. Commander White, last year in front of the Senate Judiciary Committee, you testified that, while neither you nor anyone who reported to you had any advance knowledge of the Attorney General's memo, they had been in discussions over the previous year about policies that could result in a separation of kids from their family unit. We also know from GAO that ORR considered planning for continued increases in separated children, but HHS leaders advised them not to engage in such planning. During this time, you were the Deputy Director of ORR with responsibility for the unaccompanied children's program. Who specifically within HHS leadership told you not to plan for continued increases in separating children?

Mr. White. I received that from Scott Lloyd and from Maggie Wynne, who were, respectively, at that time the Director of ORR and the Secretary's Counselor for Human Services.

Mr. Tonko. Thank you. And, Commander White, given that you previously testified that you never met Secretary Azar prior

2067	to the implementation of the family separation policy, is it
2068	possible that discussions occurred amongst HHS leaders prior to
2069	implementation without your knowledge or awareness?
2070	Mr. White. I couldn't speculate on what occurred without
2071	my knowledge.
2072	Mr. Tonko. But is it possible? I'm not asking you to
2073	indicate that it did happen. Is it possible?
2074	Mr. White. Of course it's possible, but I wouldn't be the
2075	person to ask because I don't know.
2076	Mr. Tonko. Commander White, did you agree with the decision
2077	not to plan for continued increases?
2078	Mr. White. It was my hope that the reason that we were not
2079	planning it is that that meant that separation would not occur.
2080	I experienced relief at that notification that separation would
2081	not occur.
2082	Mr. Tonko. Do you believe ORR would have been better
2083	prepared to care for and reunify separated children had it been
2084	allowed to plan for continued increases?
2085	Mr. White. We would have been better prepared for the
2086	capacity issues. However, to be clear, we were able to
2087	successfully reunify thousands of children with their parents
2088	because Judge Sabraw in the Southern District of California
2089	created a pathway through his orders for us to do that. We could

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not have effected the reunification of children with their parent
in ICE custody, absent his providing a way to do that, under ou
steady-state authorities.
Mr. Tonko. But it took hundreds of HHS staff, did it not
Mr. White. Well, it absolutely did.
Mr. Tonko. Well, thank you for your responses.
This administration should never have had a family
separation policy to begin with, but they made it worse by no
even notifying ORR about it, the very agency that would be taske
with caring for these thousands of kids. I just find that totall
unacceptable. And as a New Yorker, we are proud of the fact tha
we border along the bay with the Statue of Liberty and the
inscription included therein: ``Give me your tired, your poor
your huddled masses yearning to breathe free, " and not includin
your children looking to be separated from their parents. I fin
this whole approach so deplorable on behalf of our kids and th
trauma that will follow them for their lives.
With that, I yield back, Madam Chair.
Ms. DeGette. The gentleman yields back. The gentleman
from Oklahoma, Mr. Mullin, is now recognized for 5 minutes.
Mr. Mullin. Thank you, Madam Chair. And thank you,
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Obviously, this is a very emotional topic that people have

everybody, for being here.

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2113	strong feelings about, which we should. I am a father of five,
2114	and two of my beautiful kids are adopted. And every child
2115	deserves a home and a loving parent. And there is just not enough
2116	homes out there welcoming everybody. Unfortunately, that is what
2117	we face.
2118	We do that currently right now. In Oklahoma, there is not
2119	enough foster parents out there. There is not enough parents
2120	that are willing to adopt that is out there. Yet, we have an
2121	influx of children coming across our southern border. The
2122	question is, what do we do with them? How do we do it?
2123	Ms. Maxwell, HHS OIG issued an issue brief which found, in
2124	part, that thousands of additional children may have been
2125	separated from their adult parents by DHS and referred to ORR.
2126	In the context of this report, is it referring to children who
2127	may have been separated from a parent or legal guardian only for
2128	any specific reason?
2129	Ms. Maxwell. So, with respect to the agreement, this issue
2130	brief is a broader perspective, and separations could have
2131	occurred for a myriad of reasons.
2132	Mr. Mullin. But you said thousands more. You said there
2133	is possible thousands more. Where did you come up with that
2134	 information where you said thousands more?

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Ms. Maxwell. Sure. Thank you for the opportunity to talk

2136	a little bit more about that. So, the thousands estimate was
2137	provided to us by HHS officials that were running the program
2138	and tracking separated children. And it relates to a significant
2139	increase in the number of separated children that they noted
2140	Mr. Mullin. But you said ``possible". How would we not
2141	know the exact number? I think Commander White said that you
2142	know, I mean you keep track of every child, is that not correct,
2143	that is referred to you?
2144	Mr. White. We absolutely do. However, the question as to
2145	how many of the children we received who had been appropriately
2146	discharged before the judge's order, how many of them were
2147	separated, no one in HHS has a definitive list to work from.
2148	Mr. Mullin. How long has this separation been going on?
2149	Not underneath the current policy, how long has separation from
2150	an adult or a parent been going on on the southern border?
2151	Mr. White. So, let me make one bright-line distinction.
2152	Separation from parents and legal guardians is legally different
2153	from separation from anyone else.
2154	Mr. Mullin. Well, but we have got to determine if they are
2155	actually legally their parent, right?
2156	Mr. White. Correct. Separation
2157	Mr. Mullin. But how long has that separation been going
2158	on on the southern border?

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2159	Mr. White. Some separations have, as I've said elsewhere,
2160	have always been part of the program.
2161	Mr. Mullin. Okay.
2162	Mr. White. We have separations for cause.
2163	Mr. Mullin. So, this was going on during the Obama
2164	administration, too?
2165	Mr. White. Separations for cause are distinct from
2166	large-scale separation
2167	Mr. Mullin. Well, but we still do separation of cause.
2168	Mr. White. Correct.
2169	Mr. Mullin. There is a large number that is coming into
2170	it. We know it is a \$2.4 billion human trafficking industry now
2171	that the cartels are running. So, there is always a cause for
2172	us to have concern about anybody coming across the border when
2173	we don't know for sure that it is their parent. And we can't
2174	just take the adult's word for it. How long has this separation
2175	been going on, though? Was this practice not going on underneath
2176	the Obama administration, too?
2177	Mr. White. So, prior to what we saw beginning in July of
2178	2017, separations from parents occurred typically for one of four
2179	circumstances. The parent was medically unable; there were
2180	doubts about parent

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Mr. Mullin. But, no, just it's been going on before, though?

2182	That is what I am trying to get
2183	Mr. White. What we have seen over the last few months,
2184	however, was not going on prior to July of 2017. However
2185	Mr. Mullin. But the separation for the concern of the child
2186	has been going on through the Obama administration, too?
2187	Mr. White. Correct.
2188	Mr. Mullin. Okay.
2189	Mr. White. And before.
2190	Mr. Mullin. Now we have talked about this cage that is a
2191	detention holding area that
2192	Mr. White. Correct.
2193	Mr. Mullin. We have been talking about this cage. Now
2194	there is a picture floating all around the internet of this cage.
2195	That cage is from 2014.
2196	Mr. White. The images that I have seen in the media are
2197	mostly from the Nogales processing center during the 2014
2198	Mr. Mullin. Right. So, 2014. So, that was under the Obama
2199	administration, right?
2200	Mr. White. Correct.
2201	Mr. Mullin. Yes, correct.
2202	Mr. White. Yes, I worked
2203	Mr. Mullin. So, my colleagues on the other side want to
2204	say that this is the Trump separation, the family separation,

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but the separation was going on prior to this. And all it is is about the safety of the children. Now, if we can't agree on anything, let's not make a political point out of this and start pointing fingers at each other. It is about the children. It is about the children.

I know some of you guys have opened your homes up to kids, but how many of you have actually opened your homes to kids? Right now, I have six living with me. Three are biological. So, you want to talk about opening your family and talk about the kids? Then, get off your butt and do it yourself. Do you want to really be compassionate about it? Then, open your house up. Oh, wait, just make a political point. 'I am okay with just sitting here. I am okay with just saying we need to do something." Well, do more than just say something. Now there is some colleagues of mine on both sides of the aisle that have been great, that have opened their houses up, but there is few. But everybody wants to make a political point.

The fact of the matter is, at the end of the day, it is about taking care of the kids. And if we can get away from the political rhetoric and just focus on the kids, then we might actually be able to get something done. But, as long as we dig in and point fingers, we are going to be right here two years from now, too.

I yield back.

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Ms. DeGette. The gentleman yields back. The Chair now recognizes the gentleman from California, Mr. Peters, 5 minutes.

Mr. Peters. Thank you, Madam Chairman. Thank you. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

And thank you to the witnesses. I have found your testimony so far to be very forthright and helpful.

I will just say that families coming to the United States seeking refuge and asylum are expected to be met with American welcome, and I think, in the style that Mr. Mullin might have wanted, but this administration chose to go against decades of immigration policies that kept families together and court rulings that establish protections for migrant children. And when we talk about separating kids for cause, it is because it is for cause in those individual circumstances where the evidence suggests that that would be the right thing for the child. It wasn't this wholesale separation that took place under the Trump administration. I think that is what is new and that is what concerns a lot of members of this committee.

As a San Diegan, I know the border is part of our identity and our culture, and San Diego and Tijuana are inextricably linked. The border we see as an opportunity, not as a threat. And ripping terrified children from their parents' arms is not the policy of neighbors.

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We must acknowledge the lasting trauma that these children may face for the rest of their lives. It is horrific to know that our government causes pain, and we, as a Congress, have a duty to provide support and resources to assist separated families.

I do want to acknowledge the work of the court system as an institution that has stepped in and made a difference here, partly because it was the court in my home district, the Southern District of California. It was Judge Sabraw, who I actually practiced law with a long time ago. And he is one of many federal judges. He happened to be a Republican appointee who takes his job of providing justice very seriously in an impartial and nonpolitical way.

Commander White, in a recent court filing, you stated the statistics suggest that, if a separated child who ORR discharged before June 26th, 2018, remains in the United States, then he or she is, quote, ``probably with their family". In considering what we know about the challenges HHS has faced in identifying separated children, what level of confidence do you have that these separated children were placed with their family?

Mr. White. Thank you, sir. So, let me clarify this. While we do not know because it was never provided to us in HHS, while we do not have a list of every kid who was referred to us as

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separated, we absolutely do know to whom we have discharged every child who's been in our care. So, when we speak about those children who were separated and referred to us and appropriately discharged before Judge Sabraw's decision on the 26th of June, we can speak with certainty about what happens to children in that process.

So, the answer is -- and I alluded to the statistics earlier -- is, during that year, 86 percent of children in our care went to an individual sponsor. Ninety percent of the time that's to a parent, sister, brother, aunt, uncle, or grandparent, and the remaining 10 to 11 percent of the time, it's a to a cousin or their distant relative or a family friend. So, while I don't know which of the kids were separated, because I haven't been given that list, I do know what happens to children who exit ORR care. And indeed, if someone cared to give us that list, we could walk through it. But that is the answer to that question. That's why I said probably they're with family members, because that is to whom we discharge the vast majority of children.

Mr. Peters. And in your recent court filing, you stated that you believed ORR would face significant hurdles if it tried to collect information from separated children who were discharged before June 25th.

Mr. White. Yes, sir.

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Mr. Peters. And that you believe that attempting to reunify them with separated parents would present, quote, ``grave child welfare concerns". Can you explain why you think that that would be a grave concern?

Mr. White. Yes, sir. I think it's helpful if you look at the whole paragraph in the declaration. So, here's what I said about grave child welfare concerns. And what I said was that, is that, in some instances, the sponsor, that family member, might not wish to have the child, or the child might not wish to come back into federal custody, so we could go through this legal process.

And since in ORR there is no capacity to go and take children into custody, what would that actually look like? And I really want this understood. What that would actually look like is ICE agents or other federal law enforcement going into an immigrant family's home to forcibly remove that child and put them back in federal custody.

So, yes, I believe that has a very significant risk of re-traumatizing a child who's already been traumatized in many cases by separation, and I stand behind the truth of what I said in that declaration.

Mr. Peters. But you agree --

Mr. White. That's not how it's appeared in the papers, but

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that's what I said.		
Mr. Peters. But you do agree that we should try to determine		
where children went, who they are separated from, make sure their		
parents and guardians know where they are?		
Mr. White. I think we are eager to comply, as we have thus		
far, with whatever Judge Sabraw determines that we need to do.		
And I think it's very important that people know the full story.		
But I want to be clear, we will not have at our disposal the		
same tools to identify children in care, nor will we have the		
same capacity for children who are no longer in care. It's just		
a completely different ball game.		
Mr. Peters. All right. Thank you.		
I yield back.		
Ms. DeGette. The Chair now recognizes the gentleman from		
Massachusetts, who I am delighted to say will serve as the Vice		
Chair of this subcommittee for the 116th Congress, Mr. Kennedy,		
for 5 minutes.		
Mr. Kennedy. Well, thank you, Madam Chair.		
I want to thank our witnesses here for your testimony and		
for your service to our country.		

A couple of points, right off the bat. One, I think if I am hearing everybody correctly, Commander White, you indicated that there was a policy put in place on a memo signed by the

Attorney General of the United States of America that directly impacted individuals would be or should be in your care, and you didn't know about it until it was announced on television. And when asked, it was denied that that policy existed. Is that right?

Mr. White. So, my questions about separation preceded the policy announced, based on observations that we were seeing above what we would expect to see in terms of the ordinary separations for cause.

Mr. Kennedy. So, the second point, my colleagues have pointed out how good a job a number of agencies are doing on the border and trying to address this and a number of other concerns, which they have gone to great lengths to explain that this is being well addressed and well taken care of, which I do hope that the lawyers from the White House are looking at that, as they contemplate an emergency declaration for immigration, for potential immigration moves, depending on what happens next week.

Third, Commander, you had mentioned a number of folks who raised concerns about what was taken place, but that that didn't change. Do you have any idea why your concerns weren't heeded?

Mr. White. I elevated to my leadership, my immediate leadership, my concerns that separations were occurring, and that if we saw larger-scale separations, it would exceed our capacity;

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2366	and additionally, that separating children from family units was
2367	inconsistent with the best interest of the child.
2368	Mr. Kennedy. Understood, sir, and I apologize to cut you
2369	off. You have been forthcoming. I just don't have that much
2370	time.
2371	You never got additional but you well entered those
2372	concerns, and were you ever told why they weren't going to do
2373	anything about it?
2374	Mr. White. I was told that family separation wasn't going
2375	to happen. And I have no reason to doubt the veracity of their
2376	statements. I think that's what the people who told me that also
2377	believed.
2378	Mr. Kennedy. I appreciate that.
2379	There is testimony that is coming on the second panel that
2380	indicates that children are still being separated from their
2381	parents at the border. And while these reasons for separation
2382	are not often clear, it is evident that separations are occurring
2383	at elevated levels compared to past years. Ms. Abbott I believe
2384	will testify to those words.
2385	Ms. Maxwell, you testified to the fact that ORR has continued
2386	to receive children who have been separated from a parent or
2387	guardian. Do you know whether those separations are still at

an elevated level?

Ms. Maxwell. Indeed, the separations that have occurred after the preliminary injunction are about twice the level as they were in late 2016. It's still significantly less than the peak that we saw in the summer of 2017, but the average is a little less than 1 percent.

Mr. Kennedy. And, Commander, do you have any concern that those separations are coming for anything other than good cause, given the four strict limited categories of good cause that you enumerated earlier?

Mr. White. So, we strive to identify the reasons for separations. That is part of the information that we've added to the portal. But, to answer your question, Congressman, there is no specification in law from you all in Congress about the permissible grounds for separating a child from a parent. And I would submit that, if you want to see that, that's on you all.

Mr. Kennedy. I appreciate that, sir.

Moving from the children to the facilities, I visited a number of them as well. I want to ask specifically, though, about some reports that have come to my attention that the Trump administration is working to house detained children on land that was owned or is owned by the Department of Defense that is not currently being used because it is contaminated with toxic chemicals, including lead, arsenic, mercury, PFAS, and

perchlorate. Even for an administration that seems to go out of its way to treat immigrants as less, this seems a new low. We know that children are vulnerable for toxic waste and that even low levels of exposure can result in permanent health damage, as if, given the testimony that we've heard, these kids have not already gone through enough.

So, Mr. White, can you detail for the committee any discussions that HHS or ORR has had with DoD regarding the use of the land that might contain toxic chemicals?

Mr. White. Thank you. We actually got your letter yesterday, and you allude to two military installations. Let me be clear. One of them is a military installation we did use in 2016 to shelter 8800 children. That's Fort Bliss. As a reminder, Fort Bliss is one and a half times the land area of the State of Rhode Island.

We do not -- I really want to be as clear as I can be about this -- we do not set up temporary influx shelters on sites that pose an environmental health risk to children. In fact, we have ruled out sites in the past specifically on that basis that were otherwise suitable. We vet hundreds of potential sites that sister agencies identify. The sites that you identify in your letters are ones that had already been precluded by HHS. We had already ruled them out before we even got to the environmental

health assessment because there were other things that made them unsuitable.

Mr. Kennedy. And, sir, just briefly, because I am running out of time here. I appreciate that feedback.

A facility in Homestead, Florida was not required to obtain state licensure because it is located on federally-owned property. That begs a question as to whether recent efforts to identify more federal property to house these children is in an effort to circumvent some of those state licensing requirements. Do you have any knowledge as to any effort to do so?

Mr. White. So, I have worked on every single influx sheltering mission in the history of this program. And I'll tell you something that goes back. I would love it if they were state-licensed. The life of every career person and every ORR official who works on that would get tons easier. But the reality is, it's not that we get around licensure. It's they're licensure-exempt.

We are not appropriated with enough funds to maintain a steady capacity that accounts for the real surges we see. So, there are times when we must use temporary influx facilities because the alternative is border stations, and we've heard conversations today about why border stations, although they are absolutely suitable for law enforcement, are not suitable for

child welfare.

I am very proud of the work that I have done and my colleagues have done in influx shelters and the way that we maintain program standards under incredibly difficult time situations with fluctuations in the numbers of children we get.

Ms. DeGette. The gentleman's time has expired.

Mr. Kennedy. I appreciate it, sir. Thank you.

Ms. DeGette. The gentlelady from California, Ms. Barragan, is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. Barragan. Thank you, Madam Chair.

And thank you all for being here today and, Commander, for some of your responses.

I actually have visited an ORR facility down in San Diego with several of my colleagues. So, ne of my colleagues on the other side of the aisle asked, what's a day in the life, you know, what is it like, a day in the life? And let me tell you, when I went to go visit this facility, and talking to some of my other colleagues that have visited other facilities, what we saw were children, children who were very quiet, children who were not playing and happy and interactive like kids should be. And what we saw was the impact of trauma that was happening, kids that were crying for their parents, kids that wanted to be with their parent.

And I heard an official say, ``Oh, the kids have it really good here. They've got a bed. They can play." And one of them even said, ``They have it better than my own kids do at home." And I was shocked. Well, your kids at home get to be with you. And to indicate and to just even say that a child has it well off here, when they are separated from their family, I think just shows just a complete ignorance of the trauma that is felt by these kids.

And we have heard report after report of kids being reunited with their parents, feeling like they were abandoned by them, not recognizing them, not wanting to go back to them. I think it is so critical.

Now I have introduced a bill, a mental health bill, to making sure that we provide ongoing medical treatment for kids, even after they have left these facilities, because I don't think they are getting that care. And this trauma goes on for a very long time.

Now one of my questions was going to be about where can a Member of Congress actually find a standard that is being used to say that a parent is unfit and should be separated from their child. But what I think I have just heard you say is, there is no place a Member could look because there is no standard, and that is upon us in Congress to do. Is that correct?

Mr. White. So, it is a question for DHS, the criteria that they use to effect separations for cause. But, to be clear, there is nothing in law which either precludes arbitrary separation or defines the terms for separations. Neither is there anything in law that gives us in the ORR program the authority to say that child is not separated after all and refuse a placement.

Ms. Barragan. And equally speaking, there is no process for a parent to actually say, ``Well, that's not true," or to appeal a finding that they should be separated from their child. Is that correct?

Mr. White. So, there is no process.

Ms. Barragan. Okay. Thank you.

One of the other mind-boggling parts of this whole aspect on this separation has been on how difficult it has been for the administration to reunite families and the lack of a tracking system. I read the January 17th, 2019 HHS OIG report. And from my reading of it, it says — the report is still not clear that ORR, HHS, and DHS can track separated families across agencies even today. Is that true, Ms. Maxwell?

Ms. Maxwell. Yes. Both agencies have stated they've made improvements to their tracking systems. We do have ongoing concerns with the quality of the data being input into those systems. As I mentioned, current separations, information about

them is being sent to ORR, but not always at the level of specificity and sometimes even limited information as to the reason of the separation. For example, while most of them are separated and the indication is for criminal history, we did note that some separations were, the reason given was immigration offense only. And some reasons were just given as ``other".

So, given that lack of transparency about the reasons for current separations, we made a referral to the DHS OIG to look into this, because we think the quality of the information in those systems is as critical as having those systems.

Ms. Barragan. So, Ms. Larin, maybe you can also chime in here. What needs to happen so that we can make sure that these data systems have the proper information-sharing and that vulnerabilities could be addressed?

Ms. Larin. As I mentioned in my testimony, both agencies have made changes to their systems. Prior to the court order, neither one of them had a way to consistently indicate whether a child had been separated. Now each of them have a checkbox. But, initially, it was not clear that data was consistently being shared between the agencies. So, we have not assessed since then whether the systems are working to identify every child who's been separated.

Ms. Barragan. Okay. And then, Commander, when my

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colleague from Oklahoma was asking the	question about how long
separations have been going on, I think	you tried to at least
explain that they were not going on like	this prior to the zero
tolerance policy. Would that be accura	te?
Mr. White. There have always been	separations for cause
throughout the history of the program.	That is different from
wholesale separation.	
Ms. Barragan. Commander, I am alrea	ady over my time. There
has been a change, hasn't there been?	
Mr. White. There has been a change	e. That's why we're
talking.	
Ms. Barragan. Yes. So, just so ev	verybody knows, I sit on
Homeland Security as well. Secretary Nie	elsen came in, said there
was no separation policy. She's lied b	efore. But, then, of
course, she starts mincing words, and when	hen you really find out
what is happening, it is they started pa	rosecuting parents and
that resulted in the separation of child	dren. So, it is this
administration's zero tolerance policy; i	t is this administration
that started this from happening, was to	rying to hide it. And
now Congress is trying to make sure we p	provide that oversight,
and we will continue to do so.	
I yield back.	
I	

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Ms. DeGette. The gentlelady yields back. The gentleman

from Florida, Mr. Soto, is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. Soto. Thank you, Madam Chairwoman.

So, as far as I could tell the timeline, we saw a Draconian immigrant family separation order come down without prior planning, coordination, or advice, from the White House, leading to absolute chaos. And for that, I am sympathetic to those of you who had to implement that because you weren't given any advice on that.

And we saw a population of separated children skyrocket. My colleague, Mr. Kennedy, mentioned the Homestead facility that I had the unfortunate honor of having to go to, after being blocked initially from being able to go. And there at the Homestead facility, the second largest that we had, 1,179 teenagers were at this facility made for 500. And that was the first clear point for me that there was no preparation for this, much to do with the fact that the White House didn't give anybody advance notice and just threw it out there.

The bottlenecking of these kids was caused by several policies like zero tolerance, but another one was the fingerprinting of entire adult members in the household that was an HHS decision in the Tornillo influx care facility and in other facilities.

Commander White, did HHS implement the extra vetting process

website as soon as it is available. 2596 in 2018 to include all members of the household, in addition to 2597 parents or potential sponsors? Yes or no, because we will go 2598 into --2599 I apologize. Could you say -- I had a hard --Mr. White. 2600 I didn't actually hear you. I'm sorry. 2601 Mr. Soto. Did HHS implement extra vetting processes in June 2602 2018 to include all members of the household, in addition to the 2603 parents or potential sponsors? 2604 Mr. White. We expanded our biometric background check in 2605 2018, and subsequently, we had a change in operational policy 2606 to waive some of those requirements again. We have been 2607 iteratively changing our review process in response to oversight 2608 from Congress, as well as our own lessons learned, since 2014. 2609 And, Commander, we will get into some of those Mr. Soto. 2610 Did HHS consider this new policy would affect the 2611 increase of the number of children under ORR's care and whether 2612 you all had the resources to meet those needs at that time when 2613 you implemented that additional fingerprinting? 2614 Mr. White. The two main variables that drive the number 2615 of kids in care at anytime are the number referred each day on 2616 average and the number discharged each day on average. 2617 the variables that we looked at in modeling scenarios was a continued decline in discharge rate that did occur. 2618

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Mr. Soto. And then, we saw later HHS announce that it would no longer require the additional vetting, determining, quote, ``Additional steps required to fingerprint all household members has had an impact on timely release of UAC without demonstrating benefit to the safety of children after they're released from ORR care." And we saw HHS Assistant Secretary Johnson state that, adding anything to the protection or safety for these kids through the extra vetting was accomplished without those means.

Going into sort of our next question, within a month of the actual vetting policy reversal, the last of the children held at the Tornillo influx care facility were gone. Did HHS conduct an analysis of this fingerprinting policy prior to or after its implementation?

Mr. White. So, both. So, the right way of understanding this is that we iteratively are constantly looking at our release processes for safe and timely discharge. And I want to be clear with you, Congressman. Safe discharge and timely discharge have some friction between them.

Mr. Soto. Sure.

Mr. White. The safer you make a review process for a sponsor, the longer the average length of care. Our motivations were to increase child safety. That particular operational change, after we were able to see how it rolled out in practice,

	website as soon as it is available.
2642	it burdened discharge rate more than it benefitted safety, and
2643	that is why Assistant Secretary Johnson made the announcement
2644	that she did. We continue to strive, and will continue to strive,
2645	to make changes as we need to, to find the optimal ratio betweer
2646	safety and timeliness in discharge.
2647	Mr. Soto. So, given the fact that it caused more of a delay
2648	than actually kept children safe, and led to more mushrooming
2649	of the population, you all determined ultimately it wasn't in
2650	the best interest of the child to do that?
2651	Mr. White. That's right. All of our decisions in the ORF
2652	program must be guided by the best interest of the child, but
2653	they're also bounded by the appropriated resources we receive.
2654	Mr. Soto. Thank you.
2655	Ms. DeGette. The gentleman yields back. I have extended
2656	the courtesy to the ranking member for an additional around of
2657	questioning.
2658	Mr. Guthrie. Thank you very much.
2659	And, Commander, it was mentioned that you had unaccompanied
2660	children at Fort Bliss, ORR had at Fort Bliss. I understand Fort
2661	Bliss is a massive place. I am sure you didn't put them in the
2662	parts of Fort Bliss that they don't belong. But you also said
2663	that was 2016?

Mr. White. Correct. We --

Mr. Guthrie. I want you to verify that was 2016.

Mr. White. We operated a temporary influx shelter in 2015 at the Dona Ana Range Complex on Fort Bliss. We sheltered nearly 9,000 children there. And because of that, we were also able to safely evacuate children out of the path of a hurricane from Florida and to prevent a backup in the border stations. I am proud of what we did at Fort Bliss. I'm proud of what we did over two administrations in every one of our influx missions.

Mr. Guthrie. Okay. And that was previous to President Trump's administration?

Mr. White. Yes, sir.

Mr. Guthrie. I just want to ask this question, and then,
I will finish up because I know we have got another panel coming.

But just kind of putting where we are now is where I am getting at. So, has ORR's accounting and tracking of children, separated children, changed since the zero tolerance policy? Are you receiving the proper information from DHS to properly have the information you need about children that are separated, not unaccompanied, but separated for cause? And if not, what can Congress do -- or, overall, let me finish -- what can Congress do to make your job more effective?

Mr. White. So, we have added, we have added -- essentially, it's a box in the referral, the electronic referral system, that

may be inaccurate, incomplete, or misattributed to the speaker. A link to the final, official transcript will be posted on the Committee's website as soon as it is available. 2688 DHS personnel use and CBP personnel use to refer a child into 2689 ORR care, for the referring agency to indicate if this child has 2690 been separated and, if so, the circumstances of the separation, 2691 So, that is an improvement we've made electronically. 2692 We, additionally, have added more robust procedures in our 2693 own intakes process to identify and notify up if there are minors 2694 that the program that's providing care to the child believes are 2695 separated, so that we can more comprehensively track them. 2696 In terms of what Congress can do, it is reasonable to believe 2697 that, if there was clear legislative guidance about when a child 2698 may be separated from a parent, that would ease the work of both 2699 Departments, both our colleagues at DHS who are striving honorably 2700 to execute their requirements and us. Additionally, many 2701 problems would be prevented if ORR shared with DHS the power to 2702 determine who is unaccompanied. As a reminder, we accept all 2703 the children who are referred to us. A lot of things might be 2704 different if that power were equally shared between the two 2705 agencies. That's what Congress could do. 2706 Mr. Guthrie. Thank you. I appreciate it. 2707 Mr. White. That is only my opinion. 2708 Mr. Guthrie. I appreciate that. 2709 And I yield back.

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Ms. DeGette.

2710

Thank you. And Mr. Cardenas from California

has come in. So, I will recognize him for 5 minutes.

Mr. Cardenas. Thank you very much, Madam Chairwoman, and thank you for giving us, the legislative body, an opportunity to shed some light in full view of the American people and the world on how to get down to the bottom of what has been going on with the -- I personally consider it an atrocity that any country would wholesale take action, intended action, of separating babies/children from their parents.

I haven't heard of anybody in the psychological field that has said anything other than that is probably the worst thing that a person, that a society or any individual can do to a young brain, is to give them that experience of that trauma. I have not heard any of them say anything other than that trauma lasts a lifetime. Not only does it have a mental effect on that human being for a lifetime, it actually translates into negative physical effects as well.

So, that having been said, it is alarming to me that earlier, I think it was you, Commander White, was quoted as making a statement along the lines that perhaps you are not even going to be able to reunite all of the children in custody today with their appropriate parents. My point on that is, if, in fact, that is what you were willing to admit, I thank you for that admission because, until that moment, we were given stories from

the administration and from various departments that everything is going to be okay at the end of day; it is not that bad; all the children are going to be just fine. And nothing could be further from the truth. No offense. Once a child has been traumatized like that, it is never going to be just fine after that fact.

I just want to remind us that the ability of not being able to return every single child to their rightful families eventually, and for us to do anything less than everything that we can do to make that right with that child and their family, anything less than that would be like we are treating them like sweaters left behind in a lost and found. These are human beings. They might not be American human beings, but they are human beings.

White, with the reports of children crying themselves to sleep at the ORR facilities, did HHS provide any advice or training to CBP on how to minimize trauma for these separated family members, particularly the children?

Mr. White. So, that's something we'd have to get back to you on. I do not know if there was any interagency discussion.

HHS is a big agency. I did not myself provide any technical assistance to an interagency, but that is a question we'd need

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2757 | to get back to you on.

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Mr. Cardenas. Okay. If you can provide that to the committee, that would be very important for us to know the answer.

And again, Commander White, I am not here to beat you up.

I am actually here to compliment you because everything that

I have heard about your comments, I have been pretty darn

forthright and just straightforward with trying to paint a

truthful picture about what happened and what has been going on.

I apologize, I am having a hard time even asking some of these questions because it is just so startling that in the greatest country in the world we actually participated in this, in separating thousands upon thousands of children.

But at what point in time was your Department made aware that there was going to be an increase, a drastic increase, an influx of children that would have to end up in your custody?

Mr. White. I am not aware of any HHS -- I have no personal knowledge of any HHS person being advised of ZTP, zero tolerance policy, prior to its public announcement.

Mr. Cardenas. Because my time is short, thank you.

Did you personally inquire or did you discuss with any of your colleagues at your level, above or below, if they were inquiring to ask if anybody else has heard, or at least --

Mr. White. Because --

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to the final, official transcript will be posted on the Committee's website as soon as it is available.
Mr. Cardenas. Maybe they were inquiring, but they weren't
getting any answers?
Mr. White. Because in many interagency meetings it was
clear to me that there were, that the possibility existed that
separation was going to happen, indeed, that preparation for that
policy possibility was underway, as I've testified previously,
I did elevate those concerns to my own immediate leadership.
Mr. Cardenas. But, as far as you know, no direct answers
were given, based on the question I just asked earlier?
Mr. White. Again, to my knowledge, no one in HHS knew the
zero tolerance policy. I have never heard an HHS person say to
me, ``Yes, I knew the zero tolerance policy was going to happen."
Mr. Cardenas. Thank you for your frankness, Commander
White.
Thank you, Madam Chair.
Ms. DeGette. The Chair now recognizes the gentleman from
Maryland, Mr. Sarbanes, for 5 minutes.
Mr. Sarbanes. Thank you, Madam Chair. Thanks for the
hearing.
Thanks to our panelists.
Ms. Larin, your inquiry in terms of the GAO's review of all
this, was that confined to looking at what was happening in ORR

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or was it broader than that, looking at the other agencies and

how they touched this issue of the zero tolerance policy?

Ms. Larin. We looked at planning both by HHS and by DHS.

Mr. Sarbanes. DHS? Good.

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Ms. Larin. Or the lack of planning.

Okay. So, I was fascinated when you gave Mr. Sarbanes. your initial testimony because you seemed to be describing a situation in which the official policy of the administration was that there would be no family separation, but the unofficial policy, going back to 2017, was that there would be a family separation, which obviously puts the professionals who are trying to do their job well in an incredibly difficult position. sit in meetings having to interpret coded language or winks and nods, as in our official policy is not to separate families, but, in effect, on the down-low this is what we are really up to. Terribly disrespectful of people who are trying to do the right thing, as I believe, Commander White, you have indicated you were trying to do at every step along the way, and having to tolerate the kind of atmospheric conditions that seemed to be happening in these meetings and gatherings, where you are trying to pull information to allow you to do the right thing.

So, Ms. Larin, I would just like you to expand a little bit on that disconnect. I mean, I have seen the Trump administration issue kind of shoot-from-the-hip policy directives that get

carried on cable television before people in the agencies that have to own those directives even know about it through a combination of incompetence sometimes or other motivations. But this is an interesting case because this is one where the powers that be seemed to know what they were up to, and they were saying officially, ``We're not doing any of that stuff. There's no zero tolerance policy. There's no policy of separating families."

But, actually, that is what we are doing.

Describe that disconnect to me because you touched on it in your initial comments, and I think it is very telling as to the difficult position that so many people, just trying to do their job and trying to protect the interests of these families and children, were placed in as a result.

Ms. Larin. So, I noted in my testimony that there was an increase in separated children, children who were separated from their parents, between 2016 and 2017. And we were told that there were two different policies that potentially led to that increase. One of those was a memo by the Attorney General that was issued in April 2017, so a year before the April 2018 memo, that prioritized enforcement of certain immigration-related offenses. And there was also an initiative that was specific to the El Paso Border Patrol sector, which, again, increased referrals and prosecutions of immigration-related offenses, including parents

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of minor children, and that likely resulted in separations. So,
there were policies that were being implemented that could have
led to that increase.
Mr. Sarbanes. What is interesting about that is it almost
sounds like the administration was finding ways to test this out
before they moved into a more official posture on it. One would
have thought, based on some of the ripple effects, that those
more localized or targeted deployment of this policy would have
demonstrated that they would have come back realizing that that
was a terrible direction in which to go. But, apparently, the
lesson they drew from it was that they should expand the policy
more broadly, with the disastrous and tragic impacts that it has
had for these children.
And I yield back.
Ms. DeGette. The gentleman yields back.
I just have a couple of final questions for the panel.
Commander, I think you had said, for the children separated
before the April order, that it would be very difficult for HHS
to now figure out where those kids went because most of them were
released into custody, into their parents or whoever, right?

eparated. It's whether they had already been discharged from

The important timeframe is not when they were

Is that right?

Mr. White.

website as soon as it is available. 2872 ORR by the 26th of June. When we looked at the direction of the 2873 court in Ms. L, every child, every single child who was in care 2874 -- I mean, there was no start date. 2875 Ms. DeGette. Right. Okay. 2876 Mr. White. The earliest separation of any kid on that list 2877 was separated in 2014. We went back as far as they went. 2878 But the court order said you had to identify 2879 children after the time of the order. Is that right? 2880 Mr. White. There was no start date from when they were 2881 What mattered for the order was whether they were separated. 2882 in care on or after the 26th of June. 2883 Ms. DeGette. I see. So, what you are saying today is --2884 and you painted this Draconian picture of if ICE went back into 2885 these homes and took these kids. I don't think anybody is 2886 suggesting that that is what we should do. But, if we were going 2887 to identify what Ms. Maxwell talked about, the potential thousands 2888 of kids who might have been separated -- we don't know -- it would 2889 probably take another court order to do that because of the 2890 interagency operations. Is that what you are saying today? 2891 I'm saying that I don't believe that we're 2892 capacitated to do -- from July of 2017 until the court date, more 2893 than 47,000 children moved out of our door. 2894 Ms. DeGette. Right. Yes, but --

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2895	Mr. White. The best way to get that would be to pose this
2896	question to the Department of Homeland Security because, as a
2897	reminder, HHS separated zero children.
2898	Ms. DeGette. Right. I understand.
2899	Mr. White. We weren't there when it happened.
2900	Ms. DeGette. Believe you me, I understand that. But,
2901	however and you don't really have to answer this but HHS
2902	said they couldn't identify those children before, and the court
2903	said to do it. So, we are going to hear from our next panel about
2904	what they want to do, but this is what we are concerned about,
2905	is these thousands of kids that the IG has identified that may
2906	or may not be with family members now. So, we will have to explore
2907	this further.
2908	There is one other thing. You had mentioned to
2909	Congresswoman Castor a memo that you wrote in 2017. Is that
2910	right?
2911	Mr. White. I apologize, the Castor memo?
2912	Ms. DeGette. No, you had told Ms. Castor you wrote a memo
2913	in 2017 to your supervisors.
2914	Mr. White. Yes, I wrote at least multiple memos.
2915	Ms. DeGette. Okay. So, this is really more a message for
2916	your Department, and not for you. But, on January 18th, 2019,

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Mr. Pallone and I sent a letter to the Secretary asking for a

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2918	number of documents. That would have been included in those
2919	documents. While we have received some documents in this
2920	committee, we did not receive that document or many other relevant
2921	documents. And so, I am asking you to please communicate to the
2922	Department that they do need to comply with this document request.
2923	And I would ask unanimous consent to put our January 18th
2924	letter into the record. Without objection, so ordered.
2925	[The information follows:]
2926	
2927	******* COMMITTEE INSERT 7 *******

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Mr. White. And I know HHS is going to fully honor your
request, and I've talked to folks. They're working very hard
on going through that number of documents.
Ms. DeGette. Okay.
Mr. White. That will happen.
Ms. DeGette. And the last thing I will say is we really
do value the efforts that you have made, but we intend to continue
this investigation because many of the questions the members have
asked are questions you can't answer because these conversations
took place above you.
And I also want to thank all of the other witnesses for
participating in this hearing and for your thorough
investigations.
Members will submit questions for the record. And I ask
that the witnesses respond promptly to the questions. And
with that, the subcommittee will dismiss panel 1.
After the next panel has been set, we will invite them to
the table.
[Recess.]
Mg DoCotto The Chair will appounds begauge people have

Ms. DeGette. The Chair will announce, because people have asked, we are expecting a series of votes between 1:30 and two o'clock. And so, we are going to start with testimony from the second panel, and then, we will break when we go for votes. So

	website as soon as it is available.
2951	that if people need to use the restroom or grab a quick bite,
2952	they can do that. And then, we will reconvene 15 minutes after
2953	the vote ends.
2954	I would now like to introduce our second panel. I don't
2955	know where Mr. Gelernt is. He is on his way.
2956	Mr. Lee Gelernt, who is the Deputy Director of the
2957	Immigrants' Rights Project of the American Civil Liberties Union,
2958	will be joining us.
2959	Ms. Jennifer Podkul, who is the Senior Director of Policy
2960	and Advocacy of Kids in Need of Defense.
2961	Welcome, Mr. Gelernt.
2962	Dr. Julie Linton, who is the Co-Chair of Immigrant Health
2963	Special Interest Group of the American Academy of Pediatrics.
2964	Dr. Cristina Muniz de la Pena, who is the Terra Firma Mental
2965	Health Director of the Center for Child Health and Resiliency,
2966	who is here on behalf of the American Psychological Society.
2967	Dr. Jack Shonkoff, Professor of Child Health and Development
2968	and Professor of Pediatrics, of Harvard Medical School.
2969	And Ms. Dona Abbott, the Vice President of Refugee and
2970	Immigrant Services of Bethany Christian Services.
2971	Ms. Abbott, I am sorry we don't have a name tag yet for you,
2972	but we are printing one off. This is the glitches when you have
2973	your first committee hearing of the year.

I know all the witnesses are aware we are holding an investigative hearing, and when doing so, we have the practice of taking testimony under oath. Does anyone have any objections to testifying under oath?

Let the record reflect that the witnesses have responded no.

The Chair advises you, then, that under the rules of the House and rules of the committee, you are entitled to be accompanied by counsel. Do you desire to be accompanied by counsel during your testimony today?

Let the record reflect that the witnesses have responded no.

If you would, then, please rise and raise your right hand, so that you may be sworn in.

[Witnesses sworn.]

Please be seated.

Let the record reflect that the witnesses have responded affirmatively, and you are now under oath and subject to the penalties set forth in Title 18, Section 1001, of the Criminal Code.

The Chair will now recognize the witnesses for a 5-minute summary of their written statement.

There is a microphone and series of lights in front of you.

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	to the final, official transcript will be posted on the Committee's website as soon as it is available.
2997	It turns yellow when you have a minute left and red to indicate
2998	your time has come to an end.'
2999	Mr. Gelernt, you are now recognized for 5 minutes, and thank
3000	you for being with us.

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website	as soon	as it i	s availabl	le.			

STATEMENT OF LEE GELERNT, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, IMMIGRANTS' RIGHTS PROJECT, AMERICAN CIVIL LIBERTIES UNION; JENNIFER PODKUL, SENIOR DIRECTOR OF POLICY AND ADVOCACY, KIDS IN NEED OF DEFENSE; JULIE M. LINTON, CO-CHAIR, IMMIGRANT HEALTH SPECIAL INTEREST GROUP, AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS; CRISTINA MUNIZ DE LA PENA, TERRA FIRMA MENTAL HEALTH DIRECTOR, CENTER FOR CHILD HEALTH AND RESILIENCY, ON BEHALF OF THE AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL SOCIETY; JACK P. SHONKOFF, PROFESSOR OF CHILD HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT AND PROFESSOR OF PEDIATRICS, HARVARD MEDICAL SCHOOL, HARVARD T.H. CHAN SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH, HARVARD GRADUATE SCHOOL OF EDUCATION, AND DIRECTOR, CENTER ON DEVELOPING CHILD AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY, AND DONA ABBOTT, VICE PRESIDENT OF REFUGEE AND IMMIGRANT SERVICES, BETHANY CHRISTIAN SERVICES

STATEMENT OF LEE GELERNT

Mr. Gelernt. Thank you, Chair DeGette, Ranking Member
Guthrie, and the rest of the members. I apologize I was late.

I am the lead ACLU lawyer in the family separation lawsuit. So, I'm going to talk a little bit from that background, talk a little about the lawsuit, where we are, what I think needs to happen.

I've been working at the ACLU for more than 25 years doing civil rights work in the immigration area. And I feel confident

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in saying that the family separation practice is the worst thing I have seen in my 25-plus years. No other administration has done anything like this family separation policy. I think the prior panel made it clear that it was very limited in the past, it was for cause. It was not this widespread systemic family separation. And I think, worse still, family separations are still occurring, as the prior panel mentioned.

We filed our lawsuit in March of 2018, and this is before zero tolerance policy. And at that point, we alleged, based on talking to lots of people all over the country, that there were hundreds of separations. By the time I stood up in court in the beginning of May, the media had recorded roughly 700 separations. I think it now is clear that there may have been many more, but this is even before the zero tolerance policy.

And when the court ruled on June 26th, the government reported that there were 2700 separations. Those 2700 are not, obviously, the whole story, as this committee has talked about previously with the prior panel. The government's response now to the HHS report doesn't dispute that there may have been thousands more kids separated and released from ORR before the June 26th date of the court's order.

What I find remarkable is that HHS is saying it may not be worthwhile and just too hard to actually try and find where all

these children are and where the parents are; and that it is remarkable that HHS is saying it may be in the child's best interest not to do so.

And Commander White mentioned that it would not be great for ICE to now be showing up at all these children's houses. And I'd like to talk about this more, hopefully during the questions, but we see no reason why that would have to be how it would be done. The information could be provided to social workers, to us, just as it has in the past, and we could find out what the family wants to do. But to say in the United States it's not worth finding children the government separated seems to us to be an untenable position.

At a minimum, I think we need to find out the full scope of the problem. And I think that the government really needs to participate in that process. I think one of the things that the committee knows is that there were roughly 400 parents that we know of who were deported without their kids, and at one point the government stood up in court and said, well, if the ACLU wants to find those parents, let them find them. Ultimately, Judge Sabraw put his food down and said, no, the government has to help the ACLU. But I think going forward, that's a lot of time and resources. We're happy to do it, but we certainly need the participation of HHS to help us and for the rest of the agencies.

Let me just sort of conclude by stating five points that I think are critical going forward.

First, as I said, we think the committee should ensure that HHS accounts for these thousands of kids talked about in the report to see how many there are, where they are, and what needs to happen.

The second point is that we think it's critical going forward that there be proper procedures put in place and proper processes going forward, so separations do not occur based solely on a unilateral determination by an untrained CBP officer at the border.

Third, in the extremely limited situation where separations do occur going forward, it's absolutely critical, as the prior panel pointed out, to have an integrated database that allows tracking quickly. And Judge Sabraw was shocked, truthfully, about how bad the tracking system was. He called the separations brutal and offensive, but, then, on top of that, he said he was really startled by the lack of any kind of tracking system. And I don't think one is in place at this point.

Fourth, there were many parents deported without their children who were misled or coerced into giving up their own asylum rights. We believe that those parents, if they have legitimate asylum claims and were coerced or misled into leaving without their children, ought to be given a fair opportunity to have an

to the final, official transcript will be posted on the Committee's website as soon as it is available. 3093 asylum hearing. And some of those parents got on the plane, were 3094 told their children will be on the plane with them, only to have 3095 the plane take off, and now they're stuck in Central America and 3096 their children are here. 3097 Finally, we believe strongly that funds should be allocated 3098 for the families that were separated to assist them with obtaining 3099 medical and other types of assistance. As was pointed out in 3100 the prior panel, and I think is going to be strongly reinforced 3101 by the doctors on the panel, these children are suffering real 3102 trauma and harm, and they need assistance. 3103 I'd just conclude by saying, when I met with one of our 3104 plaintiffs, the mother who had had a 4- and 10-year-old child 3105 taken from her for months, and what she said when they came back 3106 was that the 4-year-old still asks her, ``Are they going to come 3107 and take me away again in the middle of the night?" And I think 3108 that's what's going on with these children. Any sense of 3109 stability has been shattered, and without real medical 3110 assistance, I think it's going to be very difficult for them to 3111 recover. 3112 I'll stop there. Thank you. 3113 [The prepared statement of Mr. Gelernt follows:] 3114 3115 INSERT 8 ******

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3116 Ms. DeGette. Thank you, Mr. Gelernt.

3117 Ms. Podkul?

STATEMENT OF JENNIFER PODKUL

Ms. Podkul. Thank you, Chairwoman DeGette, Ranking Member Guthrie, and members of the subcommittee.

I'm very grateful for your invitation today. I'm here to represent Kids in Need of Defense, a national organization dedicated to promoting the rights of child migrants and ensuring every child has access to high-quality legal representation.

Traditionally, KIND has only represented children who arrive in the United States unaccompanied, meaning without a parent or a legal guardian. However, last summer during the family separation crisis, we expanded our services to serve the separated children and families.

The majority of children that we serve come from El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras. These children have fled their countries out of a desperate need for protection. Extreme violence and threats to their lives and safety leave them with no choice but to flee. Children are telling us that they're embarking on what they know will be a dangerous journey. As one 11-year-old told me who I interviewed, he said, ``If I stayed in my country, I would die. If I took the journey, I might die. So, I had to take the chance."

Because of these levels of fear and desperation, any policies

designed to deter future asylum seekers from asking for protection will be unsuccessful. You can't deter away a refugee crisis.

Unfortunately, what we saw this administration do last summer was an attempt at deterrence, but in the most cruel way imaginable. Once the systematic separations began taking place, KIND sent emergency teams of lawyers to serve these families. Their stories were heartbreaking.

There is an 8-year-old boy who's separated from his father and he was put on an airplane to an ORR facility over 2,000 miles away. The DOJ officer told him he would see his father when he got there. That was not true.

There is a 7-year-old who is highly traumatized by being separated from her father. And when the KIND attorneys went to go meet with her in a shelter, they could not even begin to discuss her legal case. She couldn't even answer questions. She was just sobbing during that entire meeting.

There is a mother who is separated from all four of her children. And when she was finally waiting the return of her youngest, she was given the wrong baby.

Our attorneys heard several hundreds of these kinds of stories. We were serving younger children than we had ever before. As attorneys, we're obligated to represent a client's express wishes. Yet, some of these children couldn't even talk.

While some of the children have legal claims that are distinct from their parents, many children's cases are dependent on their parents' claim. But because there is no system in place to track the separated children and their parents, our attorneys didn't even know which children had been separated, let alone how to find the parents.

We must demand accountability for what happened last summer, but we must also focus on the separations that are continuing to take place and address the systematic shortcomings that are still harming children. Although the law allows DHS to separate a child from their parent if there is ever a risk to the child's safety, there are no standards for how that decision should be made. In order to reduce unnecessary traumas, we need to have answers to these six questions:

One, who is doing the screening to evaluate the rare instance in which a child should be separated?

Two, what specialized training does that screener have to make a decision with such grave consequences?

Three, what standards are they using to make that decision? Four, who reviews that decision?

Five, how can a decision be challenged if there's a concern that the separation was not necessary?

And six, what tracking systems are in place to ensure

communication and future reunification in the event that a separation must occur?

We need answers to these questions immediately. Congress gave the care and custody of unaccompanied to Health and Human Services because of their expertise in child welfare issues. HHS should help DHS develop standards for screening and make sure that a trained child welfare professional is doing that screening to ensure that it only happens when it's absolutely necessary. When DHS sends a child to HHS, HHS must demand that DHS provide complete information about that child, and then, HHS must always provide that information to the child's attorney or advocate.

What happened to children under the family separation policy must never happen again. Intentionally harming children is not who we are as a country, and we must act now to ensure that we are protecting any child that comes to us asking for help.

Thank you, and I'm happy to answer any questions.

[The prepared statement of Ms. Podkul follows:]

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Ms. DeGette. Thank you.

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Dr. Linton, you are recognized for 5 minutes.

STATEMENT OF JULIE M. LINTON

Dr. Linton. Chairwoman DeGette, Ranking Member Guthrie, and members of the Energy and Commerce Committee, thank you for the opportunity to speak here today.

I'm Dr. Julie Linton, a practicing pediatrician in Greenville, South Carolina, where my clinical work is focused on the care of children in immigrant families. I'm the Co-Chair of the American Academy of Pediatrics Immigrant Health Special Interest Group. On behalf of the American Academy of Pediatrics, or the AAP, and our 67,000 members, thank you for holding today's hearing.

The AAP is nonpartisan and pro-children. Pediatricians care about the health and well-being of children, all children, no matter where they or their parent was born. As pediatricians, we know that children do best when they are together with their families. After reading media reports in March of 2017 that the Department of Homeland Security, or DHS, was considering a policy that would separate immigrant mothers from their children upon arriving at the U.S. border, we immediately spoke out against this proposed policy.

We, subsequently, wrote to DHS six times to urge the agency to reject such a policy. The AAP also issued roughly half a dozen

statements about why family separation devastates the most basic human relationship we know, that of parent and child. The AAP has repeatedly said that separating children from their parents contradicts everything we stand for as pediatricians, protecting and promoting children's health.

Today, I will underscore the health effects of separation, both what we know from the scientific literature and what I know for caring for patients. Prolonged exposure to highly stressful situations, known as toxic stress, can disrupt a child's brain architecture and adversely impact short- and long-term health. A critical role of a parent or known caregiver is to buffer this stress. Separation from a parent robs children of that buffer.

Separated children can face immediate health problems, including physical symptoms like headaches and abdominal pain; changes in bodily functions such as eating, sleeping, and toileting; behavioral problems like anger, irritability, and aggression, and difficulty with learning and memory. Children who have been separated may also experience feelings of mistrust and bereavement, guilt, or shame. In the long term, children who have been separated may be susceptible to chronic conditions such as depression, post traumatic stress disorder, diabetes, or heart disease.

I have seen the impact of family separation with my own eyes.

In June of 2018, I cared for an 8-year-old boy that I will never forget. This boy and his pregnant mother fled violence and direct personal threats in Central America. Realizing that the zero tolerance policy was at that time in effect, I specifically and gently asked the boy and his mother if they had been separated at the border. With my question, a chilling silence arose. They both became tearful and their angst was palpable. The boy shook and his mother shuttered whispering, ``Seven days." For seven days, this boy and his pregnant mother did not know about the other's location or safety.

This separation was shorter than many children harmed by the zero tolerance policy, but he still suffered the consequences. He could no longer sleep through the night. He had trouble being away from his mother for even a short period of time. And his mother reported he was a shell of his previous self.

Children are not little adults. To untrained eyes, they can appear quite healthy, even when their systems begin to shut down. Tragically, this was the case for Jakelin and Felipe while in the custody of Customs and Border Protection in December.

We urge our federal agencies to apply a child-focused lens when considering policies that could have an impact on child health. The AAP remains committed to working with federal agencies to offer our expertise as medical providers for children

3277 in order to protect and promote child well-being. 3278 Additionally, children should not be placed in unlicensed 3279 facilities, whether they are run by HHS or DHS. The findings 3280 of the HHS Office of Inspector General about Tornillo and family 3281 separation are troubling. We urge all relevant federal agencies 3282 to address these findings. It is critical that all reunified children receive 3283 3284 appropriate medical care in the community to help them recover 3285 from the traumatic experience of separation from their families. 3286 Children and families who have faced trauma, with 3287 trauma-informed approaches and community support, can begin to 3288 As a pediatrician, I know that, first and foremost, we 3289 must treat all immigrant children and families seeking safety 3290 in the U.S. with dignity, compassion, and respect. 3291 Thank you. 3292 [The prepared statement of Dr. Linton follows:] 3293

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website as soon as it is available.

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Ms. DeGette. Thank you, Doctor.

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Now, Dr. Muniz de la Pena, recognized for 5 minutes.

STATEMENT OF CRISTINA MUNIZ DE LA PENA

Ms. Muniz de la Pena. Thank you for the opportunity to share my thoughts before the subcommittee related to the adverse health impact of family separation at the border.

I'm Cristina Muniz de la Pena, licensed psychologist and Director of Mental Health Services at Terra Firma Immigrant Youth Clinic in New York City. I'm speaking today, also, on behalf of the American Psychological Association, or the APA.

Terra Firma is a program designed to serve unaccompanied immigrant children and families since 2013. Over the past six months, however, Terra Firma has received increased requests for mental health services from foster care agencies and immigration attorneys caring for these children, as well as from the parents themselves who had been reunited with their children and are still struggling with the aftermath.

My thoughts are drawn both from kids' examples from my therapeutic work with these children and from research findings. The traumatic impact of the separation of children in the border involves at least two different types of trauma. One is the acute trauma of the insensitive manner the separations were performed, and the other is the trauma from the length of the separation. The level of impact of these vary depending on crucial factors,

such as the child's age and gender, developmental level, the level of harshness of the separation, the level of the -- the length of the separation, the degree to which the child had communication with the parent during the separation, and the degree to which the child was informed and predictability was offered during the separation.

Ample research tells us that unwanted and unexpected separation from parents may have severe consequences in a child's developmental processes and psychosocial functioning. When separated from their parents, high levels of anxiety and distress occur which impair the developmental trajectories in otherwise healthy children. The following two examples illustrates some of the adverse circumstances and outcomes of parent-child separations:

The youngest child seen in our program was a 2-year-old Honduran boy who had been separated from his mother while asleep and was kept away from her for two months. The mother had been told to leave the detention cell, and when she asked to wake her son up to take him with her, the officers told her to not bother because she was going to be right back. After two months of helpless wait, the mother was reunited with her son in New York. She came to our program asking for help, concerned about the 3-year-old, the then-3-year-old son and anxiety of separation

and persistence of hypervigilance. During the sessions, the boy clung to his mother with fearful demeanor and had great difficulty relaxing and letting go to initiate the normal exploring behavior of a child his age.

Another 4-year-old Salvadorian boy I evaluated, who appeared highly pleasant, engaged, and animated at first, would suddenly turn quiet, stare off, and become emotionally flat following each question about his father and the separation. During these episodes, the child appeared to struggle to return his attention to the present moment and reengage in conversation and play. These are clear symptoms of disassociation from the trauma of being snatched from his father without any explanation or opportunity to say goodbye.

Research shows that the longer parents and children are separated, the greater the reported symptoms of anxiety and depression. According to the APA's Presidential Task Force on Immigration, sustained parental separation also predicts ongoing difficulty trusting adults and institutions, as well as reduced educational attainment.

Attachment is the emotional bond that typically forms between infant and caregiver. In lay terms, attachment, love, and protection from a parent is to a child's mental health what water, oxygen, and food are for physical health. It is the means

by which helpless infants get their primary needs met. It is also the needed platform of safety and comfort that allows for a child to explore, learn, and develop.

As an example, the mother of the 2-year-old described earlier expressed feelings of profound anxiety and depression because she was terrified of connecting emotionally with her son, then being detailed, causing him a second trauma of separation. As a result, she found herself keeping her emotional distance to protect her child from a second trauma of separation. And therefore, she was unable to provide the emotional safety and nurturing necessary for her son to feel safe, venture into the world, and develop.

In sum, from my observations and well-documented research findings, attachment with a main caretaker must be protected and preserved. Meaningful access to trauma-informed mental health care is critical to ensure that both adult and child survivors of separation trauma heal.

I would urge this committee to consider the serious mental health impact of parent-child separation on both children and parents, and put an end to the practice of family separation and help to ensure that immigrant children and their parents reunite and receive needed mental health care.

Chairwoman, I would ask that the letter that the APA wrote

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3389	to the President in June about family separation be included in
3390	the record.
3391	And I will be pleased to answer any questions. Thank you.
3392	[The prepared statement of Ms. Muniz de la Pena follows:]
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Ms. DeGette. Thank you.

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Now, Ms. Abbott, I am pleased to recognize you for 5 minutes.

STATEMENT OF DONA ABBOTT

Ms. Abbott. Chair DeGette, Ranking Member Guthrie, and members of the subcommittee, thank you for this opportunity to appear before the committee today, so that I may share the impact that family separation had on the children Bethany serves and to propose solutions, so that we, as a nation, may better care for children and their families who are seeking refuge. My hope is that the protection and care of children evokes a bipartisan response.

Bethany partners with the Office of Refuge Resettlement as well as Lutheran Immigration and Refugee Services and the U.S. Conference of Catholic Bishops to meet the need of unaccompanied children. These children have fled from dictators, gang violence, sex and labor trafficking, starvation, and countries with the highest murder rates in the world. ORR does a good job of ensuring that children in transitional foster care have access to the services they need, including a safe temporary foster home, education, medical care, case management, mental health services, legal screening, and post-release services.

As soon as children enter our care, we immediately begin the process of locating their families. Since 2013, Bethany has directly reunified more than 2,000 unaccompanied children with

sponsors. Our mission always has been, and always will be, to quickly and safely reunify children with their families.

During the implementation of the family separation policy, Bethany provided care for 108 separated children. Bethany staff worked diligently to identify the location of their parents and, jointly with their parents, develop a reunification plan for every separated child in our care, as we do with every unaccompanied child in our care.

Sadly, some children are still be separated from parents and caregivers at the border. While the reasons for continued separations are not often clear and continue to be concerning, it is never okay to take children from their families for the purpose of immigration enforcement. Children should never be used as a deterrent, leverage, or bait.

Many more children could be better protected by giving ORR authority at the border. Under current law, CBP has 72 hours to determine if a child is fleeing to the United States as an unaccompanied child, with a parent or known guardian, or being trafficked. CBP is a law enforcement agency, and their agents are not trained in child welfare best practices. ORR social workers with a background in child protection could facilitate quick, adequate investigations and assist in making decisions about the appropriateness of separation.

I would also like to address a major barrier to reunifying children with families. In May 2018, the Department of Homeland Security and HHS announced a Memorandum of Agreement mandating continuous information-sharing on unaccompanied children, including their sponsors. We are no longer able to reassure a sponsor that claiming their children won't lead to their arrest and potential deportation to a country that they've fled to escape violence and persecution. Sponsors are being forced to choose between the safety of their households and their children, a decision no parent should ever be forced to make. The MOA should be rescinded.

As I was preparing this testimony, I was reminded of two sisters, 15 and 11, who were raised by their grandmother in Guatemala. Their mom lived in the U.S. and regularly sent money back home, so the girls could be fed, clothed, and go to school. It wasn't long before gang members started visiting their home and demanding protection money. The price for their protection eventually surpassed their ability to pay. Gang members beat grandma in front of the girls and promised to return for the girls if payment was not made in full. The girls fled. Bethany and ORR helped these girls find safety, and then, eventually, their mother. Young girls should not have to live in fear of being raped and prostituted, especially when people in this great

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3466	country can do something to help them.
3467	Like these two girls, every unaccompanied child is made in
3468	the image of God. Each of them mattered deeply to Him, and each
3469	of them should matter to us.
3470	Thank you.
3471	[The prepared statement of Ms. Abbott follows:]
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Ms. DeGette. Thank you so much, Ms. Abbott.

And batting cleanup, Dr. Shonkoff, thank you so much for joining us. You are recognized for 5 minutes.

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STATEMENT OF JACK P. SHONKOFF

Dr. Shonkoff. Chair DeGette, Ranking Member Guthrie, members of the subcommittee, I want to thank you, also, for myself for the opportunity to be here with you today.

My name is Jack Shonkoff. I am Professor of Child Health and Development at the Harvard Chan School of Public Health and the Graduate School of Education, and Professor of Pediatrics at Harvard Medical School. And I direct the Center on the Developing Child at Harvard University. I'm a trained -- I'm a pediatrician by training, and my work is focused on early life influences on learning, behavior, and health.

I took the liberty -- I promise I will not exceed my time
-- but I cut two paragraphs out of my prepared remarks because
they've been said by everybody who has spoken here this morning.
So, what I want to do is take a chance on using this opportunity
to give you a deeper understanding of what the term toxic stress
means. It's been mentioned a great deal. I'm going to give you
a deeper understanding of that. And my testimony is based on
strong scientific consensus from decades of scientific research.
This is not about a single study, but it's the consensus of the
scientific community.

Sudden forcibly separation of children from their parents

is deeply traumatic for both the child and the parent. But, above and beyond the distress we see on the outside, this triggers a massive biological stress response inside the child which remains activated until the parent returns and provides some sense of comfort.

Without exaggeration, there are literally thousands of studies that have converged on the following two simple, basic, core scientific concepts. No. 1, a strong foundation for healthy development in young children requires a stable, responsive, and supportive relationship with at least one parent or primary caregiver. And the second concept is that high and persistent levels of stress activation, known as toxic stress, can disrupt the architecture of the developing brain and other biological systems, which I will say a little bit about in a moment, with serious negative impacts on learning, behavior, and lifelong physical and mental health, not just mental health.

So, early experiences are literally built into our brains and our bodies from the beginning. Stable and responsive relationships promote healthy brain development, they establish well-functioning immune and metabolic systems and cardiovascular systems, and they strengthen the building blocks of resilience. If these relationships are disrupted, young children are hit by the double whammy of a brain that is deprived of the positive

stimulation it needs and is assaulted by a stress response that disrupts its developing circuits.

When any of us feels threatened, our bodies' stress responses are activated. Heart rate and blood pressure go up. Stress hormone levels are elevated. Blood sugar arises, and inflammatory responses are mobilized. This is the fight-or-flight response, and every one of us knows what it feels like physically to be optimally stressed-out. And I want to repeat that. The toxic stress response is what everybody here understands. When you are most stressed, you know what you feel physically. We all know what that feels like.

This response is automatic and it's essential for survival. It is built into our biology, but it is designed to go back to normal when the threat is over. And if the sense of danger continues, the ongoing activation of the stress response system shifts from being protective and allowing us to deal with threat to becoming disruptive and outright damaging over time.

For example, persistently elevated stress hormones can disrupt brain circuits that affect memory, the ability to focus attention, and regulate behavior. Excessive inflammation and metabolic responses to stress in childhood increase the risk of heart disease, diabetes, hypertension, stroke, various forms of cancer, as well as depression and a vulnerability to addictions

in the adult years.

A number of people have alluded to this. It's not magic. We are opening up this black box. We are beginning to understand what is it about all of this constant stress that makes you more at risk for heart disease decades later. It's because the underlying biology is what is happening to these ensuring systems.

Unlike positive or tolerable stress, which can build resilience, extensive, prolonged toxic stress has lifelong consequences. So, what I want to do is conclude by sharing with you how these scientific principles that I've just described provide a powerful framework for understanding the damage caused by the current family separation policy.

All children who are abruptly separated from familiar caregivers at the border experienced overwhelming stress. Will some survive without significant problems? The answer is yes. Will many be seriously impaired for the rest of their lives? The answer, again, is yes.

The biology of adversity suggests three factors that influence who is at greatest risk. The first is age. Younger children are the most vulnerable because their brain circuitry and other biological systems are relatively underdeveloped, and they are the most dependent on adult caregivers.

The second is previous harm from adversity. Many people

website as soon as it is available. 3569 have alluded to this. The pile-up of stress on children who are 3570 already compromised shifts the odds against them even further. 3571 Intentionally withholding the most powerful healing 3572 intervention we could possibly offer, the care of their parents 3573 when children are in danger, goes against everything that science 3574 tells us -- everything. The third reason for variation in outcomes is the duration 3575 3576 of separation, and that's the part that I want to leave you with. 3577 Toxic stress is a ticking clock, and prolonged separation 3578 inflicts increasingly greater harm as each week goes by. 3579 a scientific perspective, the initial separation and the lack 3580 of rapid unification are both highly indefensible. Forcibly 3581 separating children from their parents is like setting a house 3582 on fire, and prolonging that separation is like blocking the first 3583 responders from doing their job. 3584 Thank you very much for the opportunity. 3585 [The prepared statement of Dr. Shonkoff follows:] 3586

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Ms. DeGette. Thank you very much, Doctor. Thank you.

On popular demand, we are going to recess the committee until the conclusion of this series of votes that we are about to have on the Floor.

I would ask the witnesses to stay close because we will reconvene immediately after the conclusion of the last vote. Thank you.

The committee is in recess.

[Recess.]

Ms. DeGette. The committee will come to order.

And the Chair will recognize herself for 5 minutes for questioning.

Mr. Gelernt, I wanted to start with you because I wanted to ask you about this point that Commander White made about the court ordering the reunification of the families. And what he said is that, because of the different agencies that are involved in that process, it really took a court order to get them operating together, which seems kind of ridiculous to me, but that is what he said. So, I am wondering what the ACLU is planning to do in the pending lawsuit about the new reports that we have that there may have been thousands of children separated even before the April order. And what processes are you guys going to undertake?

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Mr. Gelernt. Right. Thank you for that question because

I think that is a critical point.

And I want to be absolutely clear. It's the government's position that the court did not require reunification of the children who were released from ORR before June 26. Our position is that the court was including those children. So, we have a motion now before the court to clarify that those children who were released, separated and released, before June 26 are part of the class; the government has an obligation to find them and reunite them. So, we will be in court on February 21st where the court will hear that motion. And so, what we will ask the court is to clarify that those children are part of this class and, then, to come up with a plan to reunify those children.

I would emphasize, though -- and I think this is a point the Chair made before -- there is, we believe there is a legal obligation, and we will try to clarify that on February 21st, but we see no reason why the government should need a court order to do the right thing here and try and reunify those kids.

And to a point I think the Chair made and a few others made from the last panel, we do not believe that it's either ICE goes into all these households and gets the children or nothing is done. We believe it can be done by the government giving the NGOs information about the parents and children, and that we contact them. That's what the court has ordered in the past,

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and that works perfectly well.
Ms. DeGette. So, if it is in the best interest of the child,
then that is what the agency will do?
Mr. Gelernt. Exactly. We would contact the parent. We
would contact the child welfare agency. We'd contact the child's
lawyer. And we'd say, ``What's the situation with this family?
What do they want to do?" There's no reason why ICE needs to
go in. And that's worked perfectly well in the past, and that
could work for these thousands of children going forward.
Ms. DeGette. Thank you.
Dr. Linton, in your testimony you state that there is
overwhelming research confirming irreparable harm caused to the
children by separating them from their family, and that the trauma
by forced separations leads to a host of health challenges. Is
that correct?
Dr. Linton. Yes, Congresswoman, that's correct.
Ms. DeGette. And, Dr. Muniz de la Pena, based on your own

observations, you have found that when children are separated from their parents, high levels of anxiety and distress occur which can impair the development trajectory of otherwise healthy children. And that includes intense fear, helplessness, and vulnerability. Is that also correct?

Ms. Muniz de la Pena. That's correct.

Ms. DeGette. And, Dr. Linton, do put a fine point on it, as I think you testified, separations lead to toxic stress. And Dr. Shonkoff testified that that actually disrupts the child's brain architecture and affects short- and long-term health. Dr. Linton, is that correct?

Dr. Linton. Yes.

Ms. DeGette. And, Dr. Shonkoff?

Dr. Shonkoff. Yes.

Ms. DeGette. Yes?

So, I just want to pivot for a second to figure out how we can prevent something like this from ever happening because, as we heard, kids are still being separated from their parents at the border. And sometimes in limited circumstances separations are appropriate to protect the child, but it is still being elevated.

And so, Ms. Podkul, I wanted to ask you -- you said, according to your observation, the separation decisions are still made, being made arbitrarily. And so, I want to ask you, what do you think we should do in order to ensure that the separations are only happening in the very limited situation where there is a genuine reason to believe that the parent is unfit or presents a danger to the child?

Ms. Podkul. I think there needs to be clear guidelines about

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3680	when separations are appropriate, and I think we need to ensure
3681	that child welfare professionals are making those decisions.
3682	Right now, those decisions are being made by Customs and Border
3683	Protection officials, and not somebody with specialized training.
3684	Ms. DeGette. And do you believe we can put systems in place
3685	to track these kids, so that DHS is providing ORR with sufficient
3686	information so the families can be reunited?
3687	Ms. Podkul. Absolutely. I don't think that's going to be
3688	hard to do.
3689	Ms. DeGette. Thank you. Thank you.
3690	I yield to Mr. Guthrie.
3691	Mr. Guthrie. Thank you very much. I appreciate that.
3692	Thank you to you all for being here today.
3693	And I have a couple of questions directed to Ms. Abbott.
3694	Bethany Christian Services has spent more than 20 years caring
3695	for and helping unaccompanied children reunify with their family
3696	in the United States. Can you please describe how this process
3697	has changed over the past 20 years?
3698	Ms. Abbott. We always have provided care to unaccompanied
3699	children, children who come to the United States without a parent
3700	or an adult to provide care for that. What had changed over the
3701	last year is seeing children separated from their parents.
3702	Foster care is meant to provide care when the parents aren't

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3703	available to provide care or cannot provide healthy care for a
3704	child. We were seeing children who are healthily attached to
3705	their family their family was providing good care being
3706	separated.
3707	Mr. Guthrie. How many that were separated not for cause
3708	other than illegal entry, the zero tolerance, how many children
3709	under zero tolerance did you care for?
3710	Ms. Abbott. A hundred and eight.
3711	Mr. Guthrie. A hundred and eight? And they are all
3712	reunified?
3713	Ms. Abbott. They have all been reunified as of September
3714	24.
3715	Mr. Guthrie. What kind of difficult thing did you find in
3716	reunifying? What was the hardest thing to do in reunified?
3717	Ms. Abbott. I think it's the information that's available.
3718	Because we've had a long history of finding family for children
3719	who've been separated, we have staff well trained at figuring
3720	out how to track down parents. So, sometimes the information
3721	would come that was just inadequate information or parents would
3722	be moved from one detention facility to another.
3723	Mr. Guthrie. Because Captain White testified that they now
3724	have are they separated and what is the issue, I mean, why they
3725	were separated.

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3726	Ms. Abbott. Yes.
3727	Mr. Guthrie. Has that been helpful?
3728	Ms. Podkul. It's been helpful because we can identify that
3729	a child has been separated, but sometimes it doesn't give enough
3730	explanation. So, it says illegal, you know, they've been charged
3731	with criminal history or maybe even in their own country with
3732	abuse or neglect. We don't know what that means until a child
3733	comes into care, we have a chance to communicate with the parent
3734	and the child to figure out whether it raised to the level that
3735	a separation should have occurred.
3736	Mr. Guthrie. Okay. How many organizations like yours are
3737	helping refugee children?
3738	Ms. Abbott. We work with the United States Catholic
3739	Conference a bit, USCCB, and LIRS, in providing care
3740	Mr. Guthrie. There's several? Many doing it?
3741	Ms. Abbott. Yes.
3742	Mr. Guthrie. Did your organization work with any federal
3743	agencies such as HHS or DHS when trying to create these
3744	unifications, reunification plans?
3745	Ms. Abbott. Yes, not directly, only through USCCB and LIRS.
3746	But we were, we do have a federal field specialist onsite
3747	Mr. Guthrie. Okay.
3748	Ms. Abbott who is directly contracted with the Office

This is a preliminary, unedited transcript. The statements with 17m8 may be inaccurate, incomplete, or misattributed to the speaker. A link to the final, official transcript will be posted on the Committee's website as soon as it is available. of Refugee Resettlement and advises us on all of our reunification findings. Mr. Guthrie. Okay. There have been reports in the media that separations may still be occurring for zero tolerance. Ms. Abbott. Yes. Mr. Guthrie. Has Bethany Christian Services continued to see any cases for children who are separated from a parent or legal guardian without cause other than illegal entry or zero tolerance? Ms. Abbott. I hate to say, after 40 years of working in this field, that I'd have been naive not to have realized that our government would separate children purposefully. So, after zero tolerance occurred, an alert went out to our staff saying, you need to inform leadership the minute we see any referrals in children who have been separated. So, in the last three months, we received 12 referrals on children separated from a parent. Mr. Guthrie. Were they separated for cause or for --

Ms. Abbott. Well, the cause is usually a criminal history or inaccurate reporting at the border, not proof of the relationship. So, sometimes families in crisis don't always tell the whole truth about the situation. And so, the officer on the spot is trying to make a decision as to whether this child belongs

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to the family or not.

Mr. Guthrie. Okay. Thank you.

I have just a few minutes. I won't take all my time. But I just want to comment.

I know there is a lot of stress in the immigration system today. I can specifically speak to families in my community of Bowling Green, wonderful families who are from El Salvador, came in 2001 under TPS. And they are extended, they don't know from year -- I don't know exactly what their window is, but it is getting short on them. But it has continued to be extended. They have been there for 18 years, and they are still not sure what their next, what is going to happen after a few months. I think it is another year.

Their children are U.S. citizens. Their children speak English as a first language. As a matter of fact, I was talking to one the other day and used a double negative. And I said, well, the problem isn't whether they are going to speak English, but whether they will speak it ``good" or ``well". So, that is kind of a joke. English teachers like that one.

And they just don't know, and you see that with DACA children and the opportunity to fix -- and it seems like kind of the frustration when we have -- this policy was bad. I didn't support it. We shouldn't have done it that way. But if you look at the

concerns with DACA, the concerns with TPS, whatever, the administration is enforcing the law as we wrote it, not necessarily us sitting here, but as Congress has written the law, particularly TPS and those such of things as that. And the President has offered, he said in last year's State of the Union that he was for a path to citizenship for DACA. He said that. He brought up TPS just a few weeks ago and said that, once the government is open again, we will discuss these things and they will be on the table. And so, I really hope that this never happens again, but I do hope that we, as a committee, as a Congress, not necessarily in this committee, but this Congress will look at all of the issues that are going on in the immigration system and take care, do the right thing.

I know my constituents -- oh, I am sorry, I ran out of time?
-- I know my constituents say secure the border and we can deal
with these other issues, and I hope we do.

I am sorry, I wasn't looking at the clock.

Ms. DeGette. Dr. Ruiz, for 5 minutes.

Mr. Ruiz. Thank you.

This hearing has been very good for the human soul. It holds a mirror to our conscience as a nation and as individuals. And it has been very difficult to take. Personally, my heart swells. As a father, just to imagine that I was separated from my child

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brings me to tears. And it is hard. I'm emotionally drained.

And I just can't imagine what the children and the parents went

through and what they felt.

As a physician, we have the Hippocratic Oath, ``First do no harm". And I believe that should be a guiding principle for our federal government as well.

You see, talking about the cases of real people humanizes this story. And oftentimes, that affects our conscience, and oftentimes, perhaps it could create a sense of not allowing that to affect us as human beings. It is easy, then, to turn to dehumanizing the individual, so that you feel guilt-free perhaps or don't allow it to enter your conscience. And I see a lot of that going on. But separating families is dehumanizing, not only for those that have been separated, but also for the separators, because it will affect them and their conscience as well.

We have talked about, I have heard some statements that, well, they already had toxic stress in their home countries, almost implying that, well, they are kind of damaged goods, like we didn't cause any more harm to them.

So, Dr. Muniz de la Pena, is there additional harm, additive harm to an individual when you separate them from their parent?

Is there any difference that we did versus what they felt in their home countries?

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Ms. Muniz de la Pena. There's no doubt about it. If you think about physical harm, it is the same concept. If you have someone physically injured and you continue to injure that person, they will have more injury.

Mr. Ruiz. It is compounding. It is additive.

Ms. Muniz de la Pena. Of course.

Mr. Ruiz. And the other thing is, back home, when they are threatened or being raped or they were going to be killed, and whatnot, or extreme poverty, or other stimuli for toxic stress, at least they have their parents to help them cope. When you separate that parent, then you are leaving that child completely vulnerable with nobody to hold them and to comfort them.

Dr. Linton, what are the long-term effects years from now that they are going to experience?

Dr. Linton. Well, what we know about toxic stress -- and certainly Dr. Shonkoff can describe the large body of science -- but what we understand is that serious prolonged stress, in the absence of a buffer, places children at risk not for just those short-term effects that I discussed in my opening statement, but also long-term effects, including depression, substance use, diabetes, and heart disease. And that really stems from the biology of having stress hormones coursing through the body without any control and the damage it does to the body.

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Mr. Ruiz. It rewires the brain to a point -- and this is the part that gets me -- to the point where they won't be able to interpret love. They won't be able to feel that comfort of trust with anybody in any relationship. They will have difficulty feeling intimacy that many of us have the luxury of feeling with our spouses and the vulnerabilities.

Dr. Shonkoff, welcome. I am a Harvard Medical School graduate. Thank you for being here.

And I wanted to ask you, what is the treatment? What do we do now? What should ORR be doing to mitigate and lessen those symptoms that they are going to face for their lifetime?

You need to turn on your microphone.

Dr. Shonkoff. As you know, there is a prevention question.

There is a treatment question. There is kind of a long-term outcome question. In this case, it is all the same.

In fact, this committee has responsibility for so much in the healthcare domain. All of the health problems of adulthood, the expensive ones, have their origins early on.

Mr. Ruiz. So, what do we need to do to mitigate and to help these children now?

Dr. Shonkoff. We need to provide kind of a stable, nurturing, responsive environment in which predictable relationships help protect children from excessive stress

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activation. That affects every part of their developing system.

Mr. Ruiz. If I may, just a quick thing. There were reports that babies weren't, that people weren't allowed to hold babies when they are crying and have their fit. What happens to the physiology of that child, of that baby, that is not held, that was left alone without being coddled by another human being?

Dr. Shonkoff. It is a critically important question because, in fact, what's happening is that, biologically, that baby is responding to what is essentially a life-threatening situation, not being taken care of, because babies are so helpless.

And I think the misconception is we say, well, none of us remember things that we had experienced when we were babies -Mr. Ruiz. We do.

Dr. Shonkoff. — and babies don't really understand what's going on anyway. But the reality is it may not be a conscious memory, but the body doesn't forget. The body is affected. The body is affected biologically. And that's why, statistically, these children in those circumstances are already more at risk for problems later on. So, it's the invisible part. It's what's going inside the body that we're understanding more and more now. But when we look at young children and we say, well, they're either crying and they seem upset or they seem better and they're

3910	not acting out, we don't see what's going on inside. And that's
3911	what 21st century science is telling us, about how to address
3912	what is essentially a common-sense moral issue
3913	Ms. DeGette. Thank you.
3914	Dr. Shonkoff which is how important these issues are.
3915	Ms. DeGette. The gentleman's time has expired.
3916	Mr. Ruiz. Thank you.
3917	Ms. DeGette. The gentleman from Oregon.
3918	Mr. Walden. Thank you, Madam Chair.
3919	And I want to thank all our panel here today. We've got
3920	a couple of hearings going on simultaneously. So, some of us
3921	had to go back and forth. But I appreciate the concern you are
3922	all showing for these children.
3923	I don't know anybody up here that supported the separation
3924	policy, certainly not me. And we want to do the best for these
3925	kids.
3926	Ms. Abbott, Bethany Christian Services has been a subgrantee
3927	for ORR for some time, right?
3928	Ms. Abbott. Yes.
3929	Mr. Walden. How long?
3930	Ms. Abbott. We have been, we have worked with ORR since
3931	'75.
3932	Mr. Walden. 1975?

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3933	Ms. Abbott. With refugee children fleeing Southeast Asia,
3934	and then, have worked with the unaccompanied children since ORR
3935	took responsibility for those children.
3936	Mr. Walden. Walk me through, because you are there on the
3937	ground. How many children do you deal with at any given time?
3938	Ms. Abbott. Right now, we have the capacity to have about
3939	99 children in foster care. We don't offer large shelter
3940	settings. We do really believe that a family setting is best
3941	
3942	Mr. Walden. Sure.
3943	Ms. Abbott for an unaccompanied child.
3944	Mr. Walden. Yes.
3945	Ms. Abbott. So, at any one time, we could have 99 children
3946	in care. And we are expanding our foster care capacity into three
3947	other states, so that we can continue to meet the need of truly
3948	unaccompanied children
3949	Mr. Walden. Yes.
3950	Ms. Abbott who need a family setting.
3951	Mr. Walden. I figure is somewhere around 11,000 children
3952	right now are in the ORR system. It varies, I know, because it
3953	is a daily intake and a daily
3954	Ms. Abbott. Exit.
3955	Mr. Walden. Yes. And ORR is kind of in the middle, right?

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Ms. Abbott. Yes.

Mr. Walden. I mean, they just have -- the Border Patrol turns over these people, these kids, to ORR. They take care of them and give them --

Ms. Abbott. Find sponsors and assure that the release is to a safe caring adult.

Mr. Walden. And that is something I think you have heard all of us talk about as well, because there were mistakes made by the government in the past in some instances, right, of turning kids over to people we thought were their responsible parent or guardian, or something? It turned out they ended up in really bad environments, right? Have you seen that?

Ms. Abbott. Not at Bethany, but I have heard --

Mr. Walden. Right.

Ms. Abbott. -- and been involved in consulting in some situations where that has happened. We try hard to do home studies, background checks on the families, and so forth, and the children and get information from parents. We can contact parents back in country of origin, if they other parent is there.

Mr. Walden. Right.

Ms. Abbott. Often, many of the reunifications you've heard about is with another parent that's already here. One parent was coming with other children to join that parent.

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Mr. Walden. I know when I toured, led the delegation to Texas, and we went through one of the facilities and met with the kids and all, to a certain extent -- obviously, we respected their privacy -- it seemed like they had access, we were told at least they had access to call their parents or loved ones back in their home country, as well as to be in regular contact with whoever they might be going to be placed with here in the U.S. Is that --

Ms. Abbott. That is correct, and ORR policy mandates that we provide that service.

Mr. Walden. And my understanding is, what we saw, again, at this facility was they had access, basically, to 24/7 medical care as well as routine mental health services in the facility. Is that your experience as well?

Ms. Abbott. Yes, at least with our transitional foster care program and our small shelter program that we have in Grand Rapids and Maryland, that's been our experience.

Mr. Walden. Okay. I was just thinking back to, literally thinking of the facility and the doctors and, then, the mental health services, and the phones they could access.

When you are with these kids, what do they tell you? I mean, unlike the rest of us, you are actually there, you and your folks.

I mean, some of you may be doing this work, too. So, I am not

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4002	trying to say that. What do these kids tell you, what stories?
4003	Ms. Abbott. The stories are much like the story I told about
4004	the two girls. Their stories are as compelling as any refugee
4005	story I've heard. Like I say, I've been working with refugee
4006	kids for 40 years, and their stories about victimization, their
4007	fears
4008	Mr. Walden. On the way up?
4009	Ms. Abbott. Well, in their own country.
4010	Mr. Walden. In their own country or on the way up.
4011	Ms. Abbott. It forces them to flee to begin with, yes.
4012	Mr. Walden. Okay.
4013	Ms. Abbott. The idea of the gangs that are out of control,
4014	governments either unable or too corrupt to intervene to protect
4015	their citizens.
4016	Mr. Walden. So, we were told when we were there in the
4017	bipartisan delegation that, for some of these people, it is
4018	literally the first time they have felt this safe and cared for
4019	since they left their home country, because of the kind of
4020	victimization you were talking about in the home country or the
4021	horrific things we have all read about on the journey north.
4022	Is that what your experience is?
4023	Ms. Abbott. Yes. I believe that a lot of people who come
4024	here as refugees or asylum seekers are looking just for that.

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4025	They want safety.
4026	Mr. Walden. Yes.
4027	Ms. Abbott. They want all the things that we all want.
4028	Mr. Walden. So, in conclusion I know my time is about
4029	out it feels to me like we have a humanitarian crisis or a
4030	problem at the border. Is that your take, too?
4031	Ms. Abbott. Yes, yes. I tend to refer to those at our
4032	border as refugees
4033	Mr. Walden. Yes.
4034	Ms. Abbott rather than migrants, because I think
4035	people think, when they think migrants, that people have a choice.
4036	Mr. Walden. Or they are going back and forth?
4037	Ms. Abbott. Yes.
4038	Mr. Walden. Yes.
4039	Ms. Abbott. But the majority of children we're seeing
4040	coming from the border right now are truly again, we get
4041	well-founded explanation of fear of persecution.
4042	Mr. Walden. Thank you, Madam Chair, for your courtesy in
4043	extending extra time.
4044	Ms. DeGette. The gentlelady from New Hampshire is
4045	recognized for 5 minutes.
4046	Ms. Kuster. Thank you.
4047	And thank you to the panel and for your expertise.
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I want to go back to the scene of being inside. We were, again, in Brownsville and in McAllen, Texas, with the families.

I want to get at, do you have a professional opinion -- and we will continue with Ms. Abbott -- whether those children would be better off with their parent?

Ms. Abbott. A child is always better off with their parent.

Ms. Abbott. And if a parent and a child has to be separated, there needs to be a reason, that the child's safety, whether it's physical or emotional, is threatened.

Ms. Kuster. And again, I would just say from my own experience, 25 years in the child welfare and child protection legal world of adoption, that, in fact, our laws are very, very strict of what it would take to terminate parental rights, and particularly to terminate parental rights against the will rather than in a consensual way.

So, I want to go back, if I could, to Mr. Gelernt and Ms. Podkul, about the process, because I know that you are going back into court. I want to understand what we could be doing differently, from all of the witnesses, to protect these children and to make sure this decision is not being made in an arbitrary, or perhaps even capricious, way.

And I think there was a reference made to separation being

Ms. Kuster.

Right.

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used as a technique or a tactic of immigration, which, by the way, the Trump administration didn't hide that. I mean, they spoke openly that this was going to be used as a threat. ``We will take your children if you come into our country. We will take your children." That is the moral failure.

Internationally, we lost moral authority in the League of nations, in the world of nations. I certainly feel that way.

What could this committee, what could we in Congress be doing differently? And would it be to have well-trained people under contract with ORR who understand child welfare, who understand the psychology?

And you talked about the acute nature of the separation and the length of the separation, and the circumstances. Let me tell you, the women I met, just briefly, the circumstances were that they were told they had to go to court; they had to go to a court hearing, and they were not allowed to bring the children into the courtroom. And the children were taken by our government while they were in the courtroom. And I mentioned two mothers breastfeeding, breastfeeding infants that were stolen by our country.

So, how could we change? Could we have social workers at that initial moment to sort this out?

And then, because my time is short and I want to give you

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time, why can't we have a hospital band? Why can't we have a number that the parent and the child has? How, in this day and age, has our country lost track of these children and these parents?

Mr. Gelernt. Yes, so taking your last question first, there's no question we could have an integrated database and a tracking system. And the judge in our case is very concerned that there wasn't one and he has asked that we work with the government to come up with one. And if he's not satisfied, he is going to add to it.

But I think this committee and Congress certainly can do oversight of that, and they could implement something even better, if they decide to do that.

In terms of going forward, we're absolutely seeing separations, and we don't know what standards CBP is applying. They certainly are not using experts in child welfare to do it. So, there have to be very clear standards. There has to be someone who's trained in child welfare to do it. And there has to be a way where the information flows to the parent and the people taking care of the child to say, wait, we need to contest that. So, there has to be processes to contest it.

Ms. Kuster. Do the children have any kind of legal advice?

Do they have access to an attorney to --

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Mr. Gelernt. Not all of them, unfortunately. But, even the ones that are getting legal advice, what we're hearing -- and I've been getting texts all morning saying: make sure the committee understands that, even if we are with them, we're not always being told that they were separated from a parent in the U.S. The child is just being dumped on us. And so, we don't actually know what the situation is.

So, that information has to be told to the people taking care of the child, so they can look for the parent and get to the bottom. But we are seeing separations for the most minor crimes or even allegations, and we are very concerned that these, although they are being called ``for-cause separations," there's really no basis for them.

Ms. Kuster. And I just have to close because my time is up.

The capricious nature of this, one of the mothers, finally -- finally -- after months, by the way, not days, not weeks, months, was able to get through on a telephone to her child, and her 4-year-old child refused to come on the phone to speak to her because the child had been told that she abandoned the child at the border.

Ms. DeGette. The gentlelady's time has expired. The gentleman from Virginia, Mr. Griffith.

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4140 Thank you, Madam Chair, and I look forward Mr. Griffith. 4141 to working with the gentlelady in regard to a number of items. 4142 It is interesting that we just had a bill today -- and I 4143 am not sure, I haven't sorted it all out yet; it was voice voted 4144 -- where we cut advocates or defenders in the juvenile courts, 4145 we cut them out of getting some grant money. I am sorting it 4146 all out, and I was going to vote ``present" if it had come up 4147 for a recorded vote. Because, if you were watching the first 4148 panel, my wife is a juvenile judge, and they cut that money as 4149 well. And so, I wanted to check on that. 4150 Ms. Abbott, you all had 108 children. Can you tell me how 4151 long it took you all to get them back -- what the shortest and 4152 longest was -- back with their parents? 4153 Ms. Abbott. I don't have that information. 4154 Mr. Griffith. Roughly, do you have any ideas? I won't hold 4155 you to it exactly. 4156 Ms. Abbott. Okay. Roughly, 54 days. 4157 Mr. Griffith. About 54 days? 4158 Ms. Abbott. It's our average. 4159 Mr. Griffith. Okay. 4160 Ms. Abbott. But I can't tell you the, yes, the earliest 4161 and the rest. Because we're used to reunifying children all the 4162 time, even before we were aware that there was going to be a new This is a preliminary, unedited transcript. The statements with \$\text{Mo}\$ may be inaccurate, incomplete, or misattributed to the speaker. A link to the final, official transcript will be posted on the Committee's website as soon as it is available.

policy, we were already in the process of reunifying children.

Even when they've been separated, we have been talking to parents in detention centers and identifying other relatives if the parent didn't want the child to remain in foster care.

I think one of the things we have to emphasize is that we need to talk with parents. Parents have a right to make decisions about their children and how to keep their children safe and where their children belong. Many families may choose to have their children stay with a relative in the United States than be reunified with them in country because it's so unsafe for the children to reunified, a tough decision for a parent to make, but one we need to respect.

Mr. Griffith. And I don't know the answer. I am just looking for answers. Mr. Gelernt, I asked earlier -- there, apparently, are five kids that the ACLU has said, hold up a minute, as a part of the court action, that had not yet been reunified with their parents, of the six that are still out of that first grouping remaining. And I was wondering if you could enlighten us as to the what the complications were, what the problems were. I understand some of them might be out of country; the parent my be out of country. And just wondering if you could enlighten us as to what that process is and why we are holding up on five of those.

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Mr. Gelernt. Right. Yes, Congressman. I think it may actually be down to three now, but I'm going to double-check that.

Mr. Griffith. Okay.

Mr. Gelernt. And I could let the committee know.

It's certainly not us holding it up. It's respecting the parents' wishes. I think they were particularly complicated cases where the child may have been in danger coming back. The parent was having trouble understanding what the child's rights would be in the U.S. I think one parent was difficult to find. So, for those complicated reasons, we're giving the parent a little more time to make the choice.

And it's an agonizing choice, just to pick up on my co-panelist. When I was in Guatemala talking to these families, you would have a father saying, well, look, my life is basically over. And this was someone in his forties. `The gangs may kill me, but I can't bring my child back here. It's just too dangerous." And to see the agony on the face of these parents. And so, I think no one should be under the mistaken belief that these parents don't want their children. It's they are making what is a classic choice for many vulnerable immigrants, that they are just going to have to leave their children in the U.S.

And so, for these three parents, there are certain complications where, for privacy reasons, I can't get into.

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Mr. Griffith. Yes, sir.
Mr. Gelernt. And so, we are just giving them a little mor
time to respect their wishes.
Mr. Griffith. And I understand that, but I would, then,
turn to Dr. Shonkoff's testimony. Doctor, the child may not
understand that. The child is not likely to understand that i
they're a particularly young age, are they?
Dr. Shonkoff. Well, it depends on what you mean by
``understand". You're absolutely right.
Mr. Griffith. Okay. Yes.
Dr. Shonkoff. You're absolutely children don't
understand that, but
Mr. Griffith. And I think you testified earlier that the
don't know what is going on, and even if the parent has made thi
decision, for all reasons that we might agree with, it still
creates the problems that you were talking about with toxic stres
for the child, particularly if they are I mean, if they ar
17, maybe not but if they are 4 or 5, 6, 7, even 9 or 10, the
don't understand all that, do they?

Dr. Shonkoff. Well, what's wonderful about your question, Congressman, is that for young children the forcible separation from a parent in our child welfare system, even in circumstances where the child is in danger, is seen as threatening and upsetting

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4232	for the child. No young child sees the separation as a relief,
4233	even in tough circumstances. And so, that's the problem. We
4234	have to think through the mind of what does this look like for
4235	the child, not just the adult.
4236	Mr. Griffith. I appreciate it. I appreciate all of your
4237	testimony today, and we are going to try to make sure that this
4238	doesn't happen again. And even where there are cases where there
4239	are justified reasons I think you said, Ms. Abbott, you had
4240	about 12 or so that had been referred because there was a belief
4241	we need to try to make it minimal. And if there is a legitimate
4242	reason for the separation because the person is a really bad actor
4243	who is the parent who came with them, we need to make sure that
4244	we're taking action to get them into a secure situation where
4245	they have got somebody who creates that safe space that you talked
4246	about, Dr. Shonkoff.
4247	And I yield back.
4248	Ms. DeGette. Thank you.
4249	The gentlelady from Illinois.
4250	Ms. Schakowsky. Thank you so much.
4251	I know we are mainly talking about the effects on children
4252	of this separation, but I wanted to ask about the issue of

essentially our country making decisions, and it seems rather

quickly that these are made, on who is a fit parent. And so,

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if someone could just describe to me -- my understanding of our domestic child welfare system, ending parental rights is really a big deal and is a very prescribed process for that to happen. So, I don't know if anybody wants to -- I don't want to go too long on it, but it has to be done over time, right?

Ms. Muniz de la Pena. Normally, if there's not an imminent threat, like the kid has a physical injury visible, the child remains in the home, and they activate an investigative process where social workers go to the home and interview the children separately from the parents. And they visit the family every week or every other week to continue an ongoing supervision process to see if the indicators of possible abuse or neglect are real. And that, it takes a lot for, in my experience in New York State, it takes a lot to take the children from the home.

Ms. Schakowsky. So, I am assuming that the premise behind that is that it is best to try and keep a child with the parent. There is a bias toward, because it is so important to keep a child with a parent. So, my understanding here is that criminal behavior can be a reason for someone being taken away from a parent. Now does that always, regardless of what it is, make that parent -- I mean, how do they decide what is a reason to take the parent away? I don't know if there is, you know --

Dr. Shonkoff. I think, especially when you talk about young

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children, young children don't exist outside of a relationship with a caring adult. They can't survive. So that, in any of these circumstances where we consider the possibility of an alternative arrangement, it's a developmental and psychological emergency to kind of preserve for the child a protective relationship. It starts in the family, and if in some circumstances it's deemed unsafe, it's still a relationship emergency to determine what happens next, as opposed to feeling like removing the child is somehow an answer. Young children cannot exist without a caring relationship.

Ms. Schakowsky. So, yes, go ahead.

Ms. Podkul. If I may, I think your question is very astute, because what you're saying is, it's not only do we have no standards and no child welfare professionals making the decision in that moment, there's no followup so a parent or child could ever challenge that, if that was the wrong decision. So, there's two points where we're failing these families, at the point of separation and, also, we're not giving them an opportunity to have that reviewed and challenged, in case it was an erroneous decision.

Ms. Schakowsky. Go ahead. But, before that, let me make sure that I put on the record, I am not saying that we want to keep children in unsafe situations. And if someone is a child

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abuser or posing as a parent and really it's a trafficker of some sort, obviously, we have to deal with that.

But go ahead.

Mr. Gelernt. Right. I think what you just said there is the key. It's a criminal conviction under state child welfare laws does not mean you would separate from parent. It has to be the type of criminal history that suggests the parent is a real danger to the child,

And what's happening now is, the government is separating for very minor crimes, nonviolent crime, crimes that happened decades ago, that would never under our domestic laws allow for the separation of parent and child. It has to be where the parent is either unfit or presents a danger to the child. That has to be the standard. That's the standard the court laid out.

And I think what some of my co-panelists were suggesting is one role for this committee is to flesh that standard out, so there is really clear guidance for whoever is doing the separations. And hopefully, that's someone who knows about child welfare.

Ms. Schakowsky. I want to tell a really quick story. When we were down at the border, we saw a woman who was inconsolable in a cage. And she was crying because she came in with her 7-year-old granddaughter. That granddaughter was taken away,

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4324	redefined as an unaccompanied minor, 7 years old, because we
4325	didn't recognize a grandparent. There was no paper saying she
4326	was the legal guardian. But, clearly, they could have seen the
4327	relationship, I am sure.
4328	So, is there something we should do about definition of what
4329	a family is? Whoever?
4330	Dr. Shonkoff. So many of these are moral issues. From a
4331	scientific point of view, a child's brain is not asking about
4332	the genetic relationship between
4333	Ms. Schakowsky. She had raised that child, by the way.
4334	Dr. Shonkoff. Yes. What a child's brain needs is a
4335	responsive, consistently responsive person, and it doesn't have
4336	to be someone you're related to, but it has to be the person who
4337	is the important adult caring for you. Grandparents
4338	Ms. DeGette. The gentlelady's time has expired.
4339	Ms. Schakowsky. Thank you. Thank you. I yield back.
4340	Ms. DeGette. The gentlelady from Indiana.
4341	Mrs. Brooks. Thank you, Madam Chair.
4342	Each of you have so much background and expertise in various
4343	aspects of this really horrible situation we've been dealing with
4344	now for many, many years. And I would love to actually hear from
4345	each of you in my 5 minutes because we all want to fix we all
4346	want a better system. We all want a system that does not include

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separating families who are legitimate family members.

And so, we don't have a terrific system. We don't have standards. We don't have procedures. I am hearing from all of you that we just have been lacking this for years and years.

So, I would love for each of you, very briefly, to just share, if you could fix one thing -- and you all have very different expertise -- if you could do one thing that helps not only the separation issue, but also my continued concern for the unaccompanied children as they are going into all of our communities.

And Bethany I understand is opening or has just opened a facility in Indianapolis. So, I welcome you. I look forward to visiting. I haven't had the opportunity to do that yet.

What should we be doing? And very quickly, I mean, and I know all have said -- and I respect -- I am a lawyer. I have been in these courts, and I have talked to my juvenile judge.

And she is seeing some of these children coming into the courts.

But, yet, we have no idea where they are around the country or even maybe how to help them.

So, very quickly, Mr. Gelernt?

Mr. Gelernt. I think other people will probably talk about the standards and processes going forward. I think one thing this committee should think about is, for the kids who were

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4370	separated and were subjected to this kind of trauma, as the doctors
4371	have pointed out, that really may be permanent, what this
4372	committee can do to get them potentially some medical health.
4373	Because I think there's no way that these children and these
4374	young parents are going to be able to cope without professional
4375	help.
4376	Mrs. Brooks. Thank you.
4377	Ms. Podkul?
4378	Ms. Podkul. I think we need to make sure that we are not
4379	being wasteful with our resources in trying to deter away a refugee
4380	situation. I think what we need to do is dedicate our attention
4381	and resources to getting the bottom of every person's story and
4382	finding out who needs protection here in the United States. And
4383	the best way to do that is make sure we have an efficient court
4384	process and that people are represented throughout that process.
4385	Mrs. Brooks. And have more trained professionals figuring
4386	out who is in a dangerous versus in a family situation?
4387	Ms. Podkul. Exactly. Exactly.
4388	Mrs. Brooks. Do we use DNA testing, swabs? Do we use that?
4389	Ms. Podkul. Yes. Well, I think what we can
4390	Mrs. Brooks. To figure out if they are actual family
4391	members?
4392	Ms. Podkul. Well, a lot of family members are coming with

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4393	appropriate documentation to show family relationships. So, I
4394	think what we need to do is have a specially trained cohort of
4395	professionals who know what are all the tools that can be used,
4396	and then, let the families decide what they want to do in terms
4397	of moving forward.
4398	Mrs. Brooks. Thank you.
4399	Dr. Linton?
4400	Dr. Linton. And, Representative Brooks, you mentioned the
4401	needs in the community. And I would, as a pediatrician who is
4402	on the ground in my community, I would say that every child who
4403	is coming to our country in search of safe haven, including those
4404	who have been separated, really does need access to comprehensive
4405	medical care and mental health services where, in partnership
4406	with our legal colleagues, we can ensure that their stories are
4407	told and they have access to legal counsel, to education, and
4408	to health services that allow them to stay healthy as they proceed
4409	through their immigration cases.
4410	Mrs. Brooks. And so, expansion of legal/medical
4411	partnerships? But we have got to know where the children are.
4412	Dr. Linton. Yes.
4413	Mrs. Brooks. We have to know where they are.
4414	Yes, Doctor?

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Ms. Muniz de la Pena. I want to say that I think we do have

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the guidelines and best practices. In the child welfare agencies, we have the guidelines of how to separate children and how do we reunify when there was risk. They are being practiced in every state. So, we could adopt those guidelines in the immigration context and bring those professionals to really counsel people there on the ground.

And then, in the community, I also work with the children that are released in the community. I agree with you that they need ongoing mental health and medical services, integrated care.

And I would add that one of the biggest barriers is that these children are released to the community, and most states don't have health insurance. So, they face great barriers to access basic medical and mental health services. So, that's a big issue.

Mrs. Brooks. Thank you. Thank you.

Ms. Abbott?

Ms. Abbott. I would suggest that an expansion of the post-reunification services, those are services that follow a child after they're reunified with a family. It would help make referrals to community professionals, look for where health care could be provided, and identify whatever the needs are that that family and child has. Right now, ORR does not have enough to resources to assure every child and family gets that service.

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4439	Mrs.	Brooks.	Thank	you.

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In my 10 seconds, Dr. Shonkoff?

Dr. Shonkoff. So, I would say the urgency is the passage of time, in a sense that the crisis, as much as it is a crisis of plan of separation, the urgent emergency is the amount of time it takes to reunite the child with family, because the increase in damage is real.

Mrs. Brooks. Thank you all. Thank you all for your work.

I yield back.

Ms. DeGette. Thank you.

The gentlelady from Florida, Ms. Castor.

Ms. Castor. Thank you, Madam Chair.

And thank you to all the witnesses for what you have done to help children, especially in the midst of this inhumane family separation policy.

Mr. Gelernt, the ACLU is engaged in ongoing litigation to reunify the children who were separated from their parents as a result of the family separation policy. So, I'm going to ask this of you, but if any of the other witnesses have answers, I would like to hear those, too.

Earlier today on the first panel, Director Gambler from the Government Accountability Office, who oversees the Homeland Security and Justice Departments, responded to a line of questions

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that the action taken by a parent or guardian in properly entering the U.S. with a minor is not a factor in deciding whether a child should be separated from that parent or guardian. Is my characterization of Director Gambler's response consistent with your understanding of the test for separation that immigration officials or judges have been applying before and under the zero tolerance policy?

Mr. Gelernt. What we saw was that people were separated for entering illegally until the court said, no more of that; that can't happen. But we believe it may still be happening.

But one of the other things I think that's tricky is that, although they may say it's not the basis for separation, they put the parent in jail for 48 hours, and then, they say, well, the child can't come to jail, so we're going to separate. So, it's sort of they know what's going to happen, and then, they say, well, you don't want the child going to jail. And we say, well, what about giving the child back after the 48 hours when the parent is released?

And that's really what the court got its hands around, is parents were not getting their children back for eight-nine months. And so, I think you're right to characterize it. It's very much a factor of we're going to prosecute this mother, put her in jail for 48 hours, because it's just a misdemeanor, and

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then, we're not going to give the child back. And the judge said it cannot be a factor, but it very much was a factor, and we think it may still be a factor.

Ms. Castor. Thank you.

How many parents or guardians separated from their children in percentage terms have been previously charged, detained, or arrested for improper entry into the United States?

Mr. Gelernt. That's a very good question, and we've been trying to figure that out and have not been able to get statistics on it. And I don't know that the government keeps track of it. So, I think we are trying to interview people and get some sense of it, but it's very difficult. But by no means was everyone who was separated someone who went and crossed between ports of entry. Our main plaintiff, Ms. L, went to a port of entry, applied legally, and was still separated from her child. And there were many people like that. So, the narrative that ``Oh, we won't take your child if you go to a port of entry and apply legally." is simply not true.

Ms. Castor. Could a prior case that has been brought against a parent or guardian for attempting to cross the border or enter the U.S. improperly be used as a factor in determining whether to separate that parent or guardian from their child?

Mr. Gelernt. We don't believe so, and we don't believe that

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the court is allowing that. So, if we see that -- the problem is we're not getting full information, and I don't think the providers on the ground are getting full information. But we will go back to court anytime we see that because we think the court made it clear that that's not a basis for separation, because, then, you would be separating lots of asylum seekers where they're not presenting a danger to their child.

Ms. Castor. As we heard on the previous panel as well, several ongoing and unresolved issues between HHS and DHS have impaired efforts to reunify children with their parents and may have resulted in additional separations even after the family separation policy supposedly ended. Incomplete data, failure to share information collected between Departments.

Ms. Podkul, I would like to start with you. Why is it important to ensure that the data about children's separation status be tracked and shared with HHS?

Ms. Podkul. There's so many reasons.

Ms. Castor. So many?

Ms. Podkul. But I would say just looking at the child's legal case, oftentimes, it's going to be the parent who has the information about why the family fled the country in the first place. The adult is often the one that's going to hold the documents that would be used to prove a case.

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So, if our attorneys are representing a child, they're going to have incomplete information and the child won't be able to make their case about why they need protection. So, it's incredibly important not only for reunification purposes, but for our government to find out what is the story with this child and does this child need protection here in the United States.

Ms. Castor. Were you surprised by the January 2019 OIG report about ORR, that they are still having problems? The ORR systems are still not where they need to be to properly track potentially separated children?

Ms. Podkul. Unfortunately, it was not. I can tell you, just a few weeks ago, a colleague reported that she was interviewing a child, and the only way she found out that that child had been separated from a parent was through her own interview with the child. She was never notified through the official files, a file for the child. She was never notified by the ORR case worker. It was only because she interviewed the child and specifically asked him that she found out that he had been separated.

Ms. Castor. There is so much more to do.

Thank you very much. I yield back.

Ms. DeGette. The gentleman from South Carolina is recognized.

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Mr. Duncan. Thank you, Madam Chairman.

Let me remind the committee that it's Shine a Light on Slavery

Day today. Forty million people around the globe are enslaved.

Seventy percent are women. One in four are children.

I want to thank the panelists. It is obvious that your heart is in the right place, that you care about children, and you want to do what is best for them.

I actually supported money for the Northern Triangle countries when we had the unaccompanied children issue back during the Obama administration. I had a conversation with President Obama at the Summit of the Americas in Panama, where I told him I probably supported more money than he was asking for to deal with the problem down there, to try to stop the flow of unaccompanied children. It is hard to believe that parents would send their children north unaccompanied that way.

To shift gears just a little bit, on Monday, McAllen agents working near Hidalgo, Texas, arrested eight illegal aliens shortly after they entered the U.S. When they did the background check, a Mexican man's records checked that he had been arrested in Cobb County, Georgia for child molestation. Later that night, agents from the Rio Grande City, working near Roma, Texas, arrested a Honduran mule. Records checks indicated that he had been arrested and convicted in North Carolina for indecent

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liberties with a child.

Tuesday morning, Arlington agents working near Progressa, Texas, arrested 16 illegal aliens after making their illegal entry into the United States. Record checks for a Honduran man revealed he is a member of MS-13, a gang with a criminal history that included aggravated assault with a deadly weapon, kidnapping, false imprisonment, State of Florida. The Border Patrol is processing these subjects.

And that is a real issue. People are coming into this country, and they are all not children. They are all not with their parents. We have a situation at our border.

But I am hearing today things like toxic distress and traumatic life experiences. So, let's talk about some of those. How about the traumatic life experience of having your loved one murdered by an illegal alien, like Kate Steinle or Brian Terry, or the David family, or countless other Angel Moms and Angel Dads who will never hold their children in their arms again because of violent illegal aliens?

How about the traumatic life experience of having your neighborhood taken over by MS-13? Having your school terrorized by illegal alien gangs? American children raped, beaten, and murdered by MS-13 thugs? The President mentioned one in New York on the subway, the first subway murder in I don't know how many

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years there by MS-13 gang members. That is toxic distress for American families that they face every day because of illegal immigration.

So, we are not here today to talk about asylum reform or changing the Flores Settlement or building the wall or mandatory E-Verify. We are not talking today about illegal immigration magnets that created the incentives for illegal families to do the stupid things that endanger their kids by traveling thousands of miles across a desert to come in the country that they may or may not get asylum or citizenship from.

We are not talking about the drug trafficking of the metham, the fentanyl, and the cocaine, and the marijuana that is pouring across our southern border. We are not talking about the sex trafficking today and human trafficking in general that happens along our southern border. We are not talking today about sanctuary city policies. We are not talking about the murder of American citizens on American soil by illegal immigrant thugs. We are not here to discuss how to end the crisis at our border by strengthening American security. No, we are here playing politics to muddy this President and the laws that are on the books that require what is going on.

Now I mentioned earlier today, when children are apprehended at the border, either alone or with someone, we need to make sure

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that that person they are with is a relative or a parent. So, get that child away from maybe a potentially dangerous situation.

I just mentioned some, child trafficking, human trafficking, sex trafficking that affects children. Let's separate that child and make sure that that person is who they say they are, that there is a DNA test, make sure that that child who has just traveled thousands of miles is healthy.

They don't all get the inoculations that we get and give to our children here in this country. So, there is a potential that they have the diseases that we have beat back in this country that they could be bringing in and exposing American children when they are relocated in our communities. That is important, to make sure that that child is healthy and he gets the vaccinations that is needed.

And then, we will figure out if that person that he came with is a parent or, if he is alone, maybe there is somebody in the country that will take care of that child. That takes a little bit of time. You can't do it overnight, and many times you can't do it in 72 hours.

And so, when I talk to the Office of Refugee Resettlement and I talk to the folks at HHS, they are doing the best they can to make sure that those kids have a comfortable, safe environment to live in while we are figuring all this out, places to kick

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4646	a soccer ball and interact with other kids while we are figuring
4647	this out, because heaven forbid we release a child into the country
4648	that ends up in Atlanta, Georgia during the Super Bowl, providing
4649	a service because they are a sex slave in this country. It is
4650	hard for me to fathom that we even have that going on in this
4651	country.
4652	But it is Shine a Light on Slavery Day, and it is going on
4653	around the world, and we can put an end to it.
4654	And with that, I yield back.
4655	Ms. DeGette. The gentlelady from New York is recognized
4656	for 5 minutes.
4657	Ms. Clarke. I thank you, Madam Chair, and I thank the
4658	ranking member.
4659	I thank our experts for being here and sharing with us their
4660	observations and the work that they are doing.
4661	My colleague, I know, was not trying to make us believe that
4662	he is in favor of innocent individuals having their children
4663	orphaned by a broken process that was established under this
4664	administration.
4665	And so, I just want to focus-in once again on why we are
4666	here. There are innocent families who have been separated at
4667	the border, and an incompetent administration that did not take

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into account all of the steps that need to be in place to accept

individuals into our nation as refugees along with their children.

I wanted to ask a couple of questions. Dr. Muniz de la Pena,

I understand that your clinic has also provided services to

children who have been affected by this policy. Could you

describe some of your firsthand experiences in working with these

children and their families?

Ms. Muniz de la Pena. One of the first experiences that was different from the general unaccompanied immigrant children population that we see is that it was younger ages. And so, the trauma, how it showed up, the stress was very different; from a 7-year-old who was sobbing from the minute she was in the room and I started asking questions, and couldn't talk the entire session and hung onto me because that's all she could do; from the child I described earlier with disassociation symptoms, so he couldn't even be present to answer the questions about that, but he was able to answer any questions about what sports he played or what toys he liked. A teenager who was depressed and feeling hopeless and helpless that nothing else was going to change in her life, because that's what trauma does to you. When terrifying experiences happen to you that you don't have control over, you might generalize that to any experience in your life and any figure of power in your life.

Ms. Clarke. And how would you say that these experiences

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have impacted the mental health of the children that came through your clinic, both now and in the long term?

Ms. Muniz de la Pena. In the short term, you see a lot of symptoms of acute stress, so a lot of anxiety. I have a way of describing this. Children and humans in general, we tend to internalize this stress or externalize it. When we internalize it, we become depressed, we become anxious. There's low self-esteem, fear. When you externalize it, you are the kind of person that acts out, that becomes loud, that has impulsivity. So, you see that in the children in the short term.

In the long term, the way that you relate to people is affected, the way that you feel about yourself, the way you feel about the world, the beliefs you have and perceptions and expectations you have about others, the way you are able to love your family, your own children in the future, your partner. So, it affects the basic elements of your life experience.

Ms. Clarke. Very well.

Dr. Linton, you mentioned in your testimony that you have served patients who were separated from a parent as a result of this policy. And your description of the boy and his mother who were separated for over a week is heartbreaking. One shutters to think how many children had to go through these experiences.

But, Dr. Linton, from a clinical perspective, how were these

children affected by the experience of being separated?

Dr. Linton. Well, I think we can use the framework again of toxic stress to think about that, both the impact on the short term and, then, the impact on the long-term health. I think what's broader here and what's different about this particular set of children is that this is really government-sanctioned child endangerment. So, rather than the experiences that a child had in country of origin that left the family with no choice but to flee, upon arriving on our border, rather than providing a response that was characterized by dignity, compassion, and respect, we've re-traumatized the child and re-initiated the process of toxic stress, compounding that stress, as Dr. Ruiz mentioned, and furthering that stress, such that we have a much more serious risk of both short-term impact and long-term impact.

I saw with that child, who had only been separated for a mere seven days, a serious physiologic reaction right in front of my eyes. And I can only imagine what that looks like, and I have seen what it looks like when it's much more prolonged.

Ms. Clarke. Well, let me thank all of you. And I want to, in particular, thank you at the ACLU for taking on a role and responsibility that really wasn't necessarily part of your mission, but has become a part of your mission. Our nation is reeling from the realization of what the United States Government

under this particular administration has done. And I really believe in the end we are going to have to start restitution. So, I hope that the ACLU will look into ways and work with this Congress to look at what restitution could look like for these families, because there is no way that this crime against humanity should go just the way that it has.

Mr. Gelernt. Thank you, Congressman, and we absolutely will.

Ms. Clarke. I yield back.

Ms. DeGette. The gentleman from Texas, Mr. Burgess, is recognized.

Mr. Burgess. Thank you, Madam Chair.

And thanks to our witnesses, our panel, for staying with us. This has been a long day, an important day, an informative day.

Let me just be sure that I am clear on a couple of items. First, Mr. Gelernt, as we have heard throughout the course of this long day, the problem on the border during the Trump administration, but may have actually predated the Trump administration. So, I remember going down in 2014, 2013. I think in the height of the surge of unaccompanied immigrant children in 2014 I remember a Customs and Border Patrol individual giving me a figure of we pick up 1300 a day, we process 1300 a

day; we have got 90 beds. So, that was a problem.

And ORR, subsequently, has said -- one thing Mr. Duncan referenced, some of the appropriations that were done during the Obama administration. So, got more resources down there, but, still, it was a big problem to have to manage.

At that point, children were being held at a reclaimed barracks in San Antonio at the Air Force Base there. Was ACLU involved in any of those cases?

Mr. Gelernt. Well, Congressman, I would like to distinguish between two types of unaccompanied children. The first I think is what you are talking about, which are kids who were genuinely unaccompanied, coming here without a parent. And they need some place to go. I think that presents one issue.

But what we're talking about here that's different than prior administrations is children being rendered unaccompanied, taken from their parents.

Mr. Burgess. And let's stay with that concept for a minute. Because, in 2014, the child comes and is unaccompanied. Yes, it's Lackland Air Force Base. If the have a parent with them, the procedure, if I remember correctly, particularly down in south Texas, was they got dropped off at the parking lot at Sacred Heart Church in McAllen. And a volunteer at the church would provide a bus ticket and off they would go. They had a Notice to Appear.

And I referenced the term ``permiso". That was how it was referred to locally back in home country.

So, that was part of the problem as well because folks were just going into communities without really a lot of control, and no one knew who they were, where they were showing up.

The pediatricians on the panel can tell us that there are some public health implications to that. 2014 saw one of the largest outbreaks of Enterovirus D68 that had ever been seen in this country. I am not saying it was a result of the surge of unaccompanied alien children and their family units, but certainly the timeline, it was August of 2014 when that occurred.

Dr. Linton, you talked about you had a child that had recorded a seven-day separation, is that correct? In general, were the separations longer or shorter than that? You gave that one as an example.

Dr. Linton. Yes. So, the majority of the separations were much longer. And as the Chair of the American Academy of Pediatrics Immigrant Health Special Interest Group, I have the privilege of connecting with pediatricians across the country who have cared for children who've been separated --

Mr. Burgess. Let's stick with ones you, yourself, directly administered to.

Dr. Linton. So, I've seen children separated from anywhere

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from several days to several months.
Mr. Burgess. And my understanding from information you
provided to the staff, that there was a three-month separation?
Dr. Linton. Yes, I did see a three-month separation.
Mr. Burgess. Do you remember when that was?
Dr. Linton. Yes. It was in a previous administration.
And what I would add to that would be that what I learned from
that was seeing the horrible short- and long-term effects of
health that made me attune to what I may see in a future separation,
which was, then, reported by pediatricians across the country.
Mr. Burgess. So, that occurred before the unenlightened
Trump administration came to power. So, that was 2015 or 2016?
Dr. Linton. That separation was an example of one of the
specific separations that may have occurred prior to systematic
government-sanctioned separation for merely crossing a border.
Mr. Burgess. But what were the circumstances of that
separation?
Dr. Linton. I'm not privy to discuss the separation, but
the mother was not reported to
Mr. Burgess. Well, I think it would be important, Madam
Chairwoman, if there is some way you can provide in a public forum

Dr. Linton. I think I can share that this woman was

that --

4830	victimized by a gang and had fled as a result of that, and was,
4831	subsequently, accused of violence, which she had not, in fact,
4832	willingly been part of. She was forced by
4833	Mr. Burgess. See, I do agree with Mr. Duncan, and he said
4834	that he had requested from the Obama administration to perhaps
4835	consider additional funding for countries in Central America,
4836	and I don't disagree with that. I did travel down there this
4837	summer. Yes, there is a problem with violence, but the violence
4838	is begotten by corruption of their governments. I guess the big
4839	news this morning is there's a new President in El Salvador.
4840	Ms. DeGette. The gentleman's time has expired.
4841	Mr. Burgess. And he sounds to be a reformer. I encourage
4842	this administration to make the inroads and outreach to that new
4843	administration in El Salvador. We are not going to solve this
4844	problem
4845	Ms. DeGette. The gentleman's time has expired.
4846	Mr. Burgess on the southern border. It is going to
4847	have to be solved farther upstream.
4848	Ms. DeGette. The Chair recognizes
4849	Mr. Burgess. Thank you. I yield back.
4850	Ms. DeGette. The Chair recognizes the chairman of the full
4851	committee, Mr. Pallone.
4852	The Chairman. Thank you, Madam Chair.

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website as soon as it is available.

Some in the administration claim the family separation policy is over, the crisis is past, and we should move on. But, even if the administration has cleaned up their act, which remains unclear based on what we heard today, the children who were ripped from their families still suffer enormous physical and psychological consequences long after being reunited with their loved ones.

So, I just want to dive a bit deeper into the research that has been conducted on these impacts. I think it is safe to say that forcibly separating a child from their parent would disrupt that relationship and would substantially impact the stability and predictability of that child's environment, and this could cause immense damage to the child's development that would only compound the longer the disruption occurred.

So, let me just ask some questions in this regard. Dr. Shonkoff, what made the policy of forced separation uniquely damaging to the children affected by it?

Dr. Shonkoff. That's a really good question. Uniquely damaging is that it was government-ordered separation arbitrarily. Beyond that, it's not unique at all. I mean, this is not a new phenomenon for us to understand what the consequences are for children to be separated from their parents. And we know a lot about how to minimize the trauma and how to meet the needs.

But I think the only thing in my mind that was unique was that I have no memory of the government ever ordering kind of arbitrary separation of children from parents.

The Chairman. And, Dr. Linton, is there anything you would add about what the research shows regarding the unique harms caused by the forced separation policy?

Dr. Linton. I think I would add that, again, we're re-traumatizing children who have already fled violence and are seeking safety. And then, doing that in a systematic way is much different than doing that on a case-by-case basis under the provision of child welfare standards where you're concerned for the safety of the child at the hand of a parent, and you have the supervision of a competent family court making that determination.

The Chairman. Let me go back to Dr. Shonkoff. Is there any way to design a policy of forced separation that would not be harmful to children?

Dr. Shonkoff. Any abrupt separation is traumatic for a child. The question of whether it's harmful depends upon what is prompting the need for separation. So, I think the message here is really clear from any perspective. It is that separating children from their parents should have a very high threshold for being done. And when it's done, for whatever reason, it

to the final, official transcript will be posted on the Committee's website as soon as it is available. 4899 immediately creates an urgent situation of how do we protect the 4900 child from the effects of the separation. 4901 The Chairman. I am going to go back to Dr. Linton again. 4902 In your professional opinion, is there any research that shows 4903 that a policy of forced separation is good for children? 4904 Dr. Linton. There's no evidence at anytime a separation 4905 from a parent is good for children. 4906 The Chairman. Well, let's say if the government had 4907 consulted you on a family separation policy. What would you have 4908 told them? 4909 I would have told them that separation of a Dr. Linton. parent and a child should never occur unless there are concerns for the safety of that child at the hand of a parent, and a 4912 competent family court makes that determination with the best interest of the child at hand. 4914 The Chairman. And, Dr. Muniz, can I ask you to comment on 4915 that, too, the same thing? Ms. Muniz de la Pena. Yes. I think that we have systems 4917 in place already in each state to investigate cases where there is indications of child abuse or neglect. And so, that can inform the process in which we separate those children. But it takes 4920 a lot legally for a court to take away a child from a parent. 4921 It doesn't happen immediately without signs of immediate harm,

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physical, especially physical. So, I think we have already systems that we could use.

The Chairman. I appreciate all this. I mean, I know I sound like a broken record, Madam Chair. And I know that HHS is not in charge of the separation. They are not the agency that orders the separation and when people are separated.

But I just think that, when I weigh these things, and even today, based on the advocates in my district that I talk to, they are very concerned about the fact that, even today, that sometimes -- I don't know how often -- children are separated from their parents at the border because there is this sort of innate concern that they shouldn't be taking the kids off to the border and there is something wrong with the parents that do that.

I experienced that, too, as I said earlier, when I went to visit the fathers that I visited in New Jersey on Father's Day, that there was this sort of notion by the people that were watching them that, just because they brought the kids over the border, that they are bad parents. And it seems to me that, even if you believe that, which I don't, the harm that is done by separating them is so much worse than if they were kept with the parent.

And so, I think what Dr. Linton said is true, that unless you have -- what did you say? You said that you actually would want to see it litigated in court before it was done, that this

website as soon as it is available. 4945 parent was abusive or this parent, you know, it was something 4946 harmful to the child. And I agree with you. 4947 Thank you, Madam Chair. 4948 Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. Ms. DeGette. 4949 The Chair now recognizes the gentleman from Florida, Mr. 4950 Soto, 5 minutes. Thank you, Madam Chair. 4951 Mr. Soto. 4952 And I spoke a little bit before about my experience at the 4953 Homestead facility in south Florida in our home state. And that 4954 was after being blocked from getting to go the first time, where 4955 we saw 1,179 teenagers, primarily from Honduras, 4956 Nicaragua, El Salvador, there. Many of them were there because 4957 of the family separation policy. 4958 And this idea that it is an act of negligence by a parent 4959 or somehow this is de facto proof that a parent was doing something 4960 bad for their kid is just totally false. When you look at, 4961 unfortunately, the war-torn countries down there and the drug 4962 cartels, this is an act of love. I mean, I don't think anybody 4963 can deny that this is a loving parent who doesn't want their kids 4964 condemned to death or being conscripted in drug cartels. We saw a surge of folks in the Homestead facility, among 4965 4966 many others, when the family separation policy happened. We also 4967 saw a bottlenecking of them afterwards due to certain policies.

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One of those that both created this bottleneck and weaponized HHS was the announcement of a formalized Memorandum of Agreement to share information, including immigration status, of potential child sponsors. I have seen many folks who have raised serious concerns about this, the idea of using information obtained from detained immigrant children to try to deport their parents. It risks weaponizing ORR into becoming an immigration enforcement arm of DHS. A hundred and seventy such people were deported by ICE as a result of that information-sharing.

First, Ms. Podkul, KIND stated last June that the proposed information collection under the MOA will, quote, ``alter longstanding practice and frustrate the ability of the ORR to place children in the least restrictive setting in their best interest".

Ms. Podkul, how does the MOA interfere with ORR's ability to act in the child's best interest?

Ms. Podkul. Sure. When Congress gave the responsibility of unaccompanied children to ORR, what they did is they separated who was going to be doing the immigration enforcement -- that was going to go to DHS -- and then, the care and custody of children would be a completely different arm of government. And the goal was that agency could prioritize child welfare. And then, we had a whole other department and agencies who were responsible

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for immigration enforcement.

Up until the MOA, ORR was never using information they were gathering. That was never intended to go to ICE for immigration enforcement purposes. What ORR was doing is they were finding the best possible person who was willing to care for the child, at no cost to the government, while that child goes through their court process.

Mr. Soto. Thank you.

Mr. Gelernt, in Secretary Nielsen's and Secretary Azar's last November letter, the ACLU joined 111 national organizations urging the reversal. Could you describe any firsthand examples of the chilling effect on potential sponsors and how that impacts children and families?

Mr. Gelernt. Yes. I think what we're seeing is families being scared to come and sponsor children. We feel like they're being deterred from coming forward.

Also, some of the procedures that have been put in place, the delays in fingerprinting, fingerprinting everyone in the household, some of these changes we think are creating real delays in getting children out. And so that detention centers are filling up unnecessarily.

Mr. Soto. Thank you.

And, Dr. Muniz de la Pena, what would the impacts be on a

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child faced with the possibility that they might put family members at risk for arrest or deportation by naming them?

Ms. Muniz de la Pena. Well, there is already research about the impact that the fear of the deportation of your caretaker does for children, and it is similar to what has been discussed in terms of toxic stress. Because just the fear of losing your caretaker can create that fear of harm to your well-being. So, I think that the harm is obvious.

Mr. Soto. And, Dr. Linton, are there potential compounding effects of both the possible extended separation due to this MOA and the related guilt/responsibility placed on these children?

Dr. Linton. Yes. I think we've heard today from our panel that prolonged separation increases the risk of both the short-and long-term effects of that stress response on the developing brain and the developing body of children who have been systematically separated.

Mr. Soto. Thank you.

And I just want to end by saying, you know, this is a legal act, coming to this nation seeking asylum. This isn't even an unlawful entry. And there's a humane way of doing this. Unless there is cause, then we should be using ankle bracelets and letting kids go to the best caretaker they have and let the immigration process sort itself out, rather than this separation to try to

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5037	deter in the most inhuman way that the greatest nation in the
5038	world could possibly do. And it doesn't serve as an effective
5039	deterrent in the process.
5040	And with that, I yield back.
5041	Ms. DeGette. I thank the gentleman for yielding.
5042	With unanimous consent, we will enter the letter offered
5043	by Dr. Muniz de la Pena from the American Psychological
5044	Association into the record.
5045	[The information follows:]
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Ms. DeGette. And I really want to thank all the witnesses for coming today. This was the first hearing this committee has had on the unaccompanied minors and the family separation, and it has been a very important hearing. I appreciate you sticking with us for the whole day.

And I want to let you and, also, the previous panel know that the investigation continues. We are still waiting for documents from HHS about how far up this policy went. And we are also still looking at what the policies are. And so, we can expect more action.

I remind members that, pursuant to committee rules, they have 10 business days to submit additional questions for the record to be answered by witnesses who have appeared before the subcommittee. And I ask that the witnesses agree to respond promptly to such questions, should you receive any.

Ms. DeGette. With that, the subcommittee is adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 4:32 p.m., the subcommittee was adjourned.]